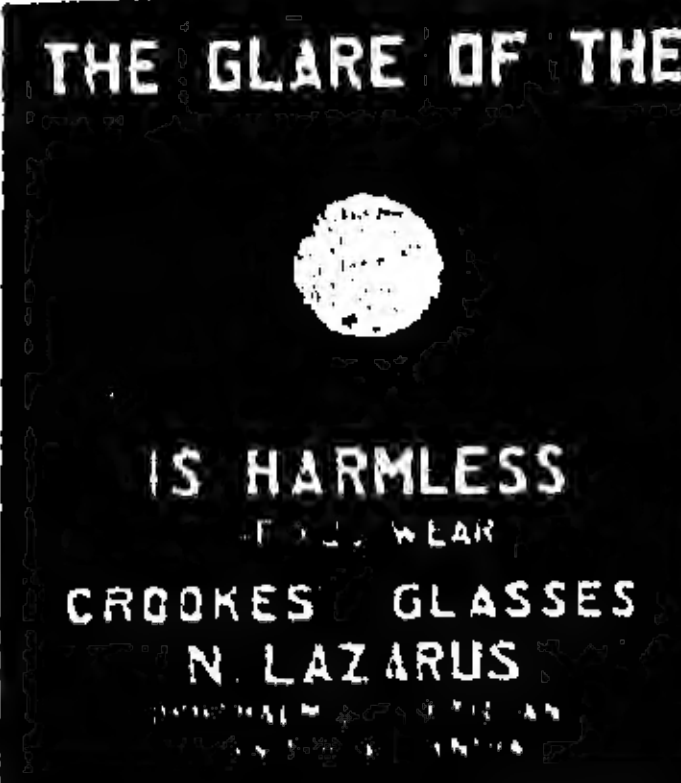




Hongkong Daily Press.



ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 19,038

號八卅零千九萬一第

日六初月五年未己

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1919.

二拜禮

號三月六年八國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 75 lbs. net.
In Bags 90 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers. [60]

CAPE WHITE WINES.

DRACKENSTEIN
and
JAGGER CUP

Shipped by

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CARTRIDGES! CARTRIDGES!

CARTRIDGES!

NEWLY ARRIVED.

SPORTING CARTRIDGES,
12, 16 and 20 bore. Loaded
with E. C. Powder, a powder
which gives universal satisfaction.

**THE HONGKONG SPORTING ARMS
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[77]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

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Photographic Goods of Every Description

in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

[78]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

8.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

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12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes

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12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 30 minutes

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1.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7th, 1918, until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through Express	No. 3 Through Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 6 Local	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Local	No. 9 Local
CANTON (The Sea Port)	7.30	8.45	1.00	1.15	2.30	3.45	4.00	4.15	4.30
SHANGHAI	7.45	8.60	1.10	1.25	2.40	3.55	4.10	4.25	4.40
SHANGHAI	7.55	8.70	1.20	1.35	2.50	4.05	4.20	4.35	4.50
SHANGHAI	8.05	8.80	1.30	1.45	3.00	4.15	4.30	4.45	4.60
SHANGHAI	8.15	8.90	1.40	1.55	3.10	4.25	4.40	4.55	4.70
SHANGHAI	8.25	9.00	1.50	2.05	3.20	4.35	4.50	4.65	4.80
SHANGHAI	8.35	9.10	2.00	2.15	3.30	4.45	4.60	4.75	4.90
SHANGHAI	8.45	9.20	2.10	2.25	3.40	4.55	4.70	4.85	5.00
SHANGHAI	8.55	9.30	2.20	2.35	3.50	4.65	4.80	4.95	5.10
SHANGHAI	9.05	9.40	2.30	2.45	3.60	4.75	4.90	5.05	5.20
SHANGHAI	9.15	9.50	2.40	2.55	3.70	4.85	5.00	5.15	5.30
SHANGHAI	9.25	10.00	2.50	2.65	3.80	4.95	5.10	5.25	5.40
SHANGHAI	9.35	10.10	2.60	2.75	3.90	5.05	5.20	5.35	5.50
SHANGHAI	9.45	10.20	2.70	2.85	4.00	5.15	5.30	5.45	5.60
SHANGHAI	9.55	10.30	2.80	2.95	4.10	5.25	5.40	5.55	5.70
SHANGHAI	10.05	10.40	2.90	3.05	4.20	5.35	5.50	5.65	5.80
SHANGHAI	10.15	10.50	3.00	3.15	4.30	5.45	5.60	5.75	5.90
SHANGHAI	10.25	10.60	3.10	3.25	4.40	5.55	5.70	5.85	6.00
SHANGHAI	10.35	10.70	3.20	3.35	4.50	5.65	5.80	5.95	6.10
SHANGHAI	10.45	10.80	3.30	3.45	4.60	5.75	5.90	6.05	6.20
SHANGHAI	10.55	10.90	3.40	3.55	4.70	5.85	6.00	6.15	6.30
SHANGHAI	11.05	11.00	3.50	3.65	4.80	5.95	6.10	6.25	6.40
SHANGHAI	11.15	11.10	3.60	3.75	4.90	6.05	6.20	6.35	6.50
SHANGHAI	11.25	11.20	3.70	3.85	5.00	6.15	6.30	6.45	6.60
SHANGHAI	11.35	11.30	3.80	3.95	5.10	6.25	6.40	6.55	6.70
SHANGHAI	11.45	11.40	3.90	4.05	5.20	6.35	6.50	6.65	6.80
SHANGHAI	11.55	11.50	4.00	4.15	5.30	6.45	6.60	6.75	6.90
SHANGHAI	12.05	12.00	4.10	4.25	5.40	6.55	6.70	6.85	7.00
SHANGHAI	12.15	12.10	4.20	4.35	5.50	6.65	6.80	6.95	7.10
SHANGHAI	12.25	12.20	4.30	4.45	5.60	6.75	6.90	7.05	7.20
SHANGHAI	12.35	12.30	4.40	4.55	5.70	6.85	7.00	7.15	7.30
SHANGHAI	12.45	12.40	4.50	4.65	5.80	6.95	7.10	7.25	7.40
SHANGHAI	12.55	12.50	4.60	4.75	5.90	7.05	7.20	7.35	7.50
SHANGHAI	1.05	1.00	4.70	4.85	6.00	7.15	7.30	7.45	7.60
SHANGHAI	1.15	1.10	4.80	4.95	6.10	7.25	7.40	7.55	7.70
SHANGHAI	1.25	1.20	4.90	5.05	6.20	7.35	7.50	7.65	7.80
SHANGHAI	1.35	1.30	5.00	5.15	6.30	7.45	7.60	7.75	7.90
SHANGHAI	1.45	1.40	5.10	5.25	6.40	7.55	7.70	7.85	8.00
SHANGHAI	1.55	1.50	5.20	5.35	6.50	7.65	7.80	7.95	8.10
SHANGHAI	2.05	2.00	5.30	5.45	6.60	7.75	7.90	8.05	8.20
SHANGHAI	2.15	2.10	5.40	5.55	6.70	7.85	8.00	8.15	8.30
SHANGHAI	2.25	2.20	5.50	5.65	6.80	7.95	8.10	8.25	8.40
SHANGHAI	2.35	2.30	5.60	5.75	6.90	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50
SHANGHAI	2.45	2.40	5.70	5.85	7.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60
SHANGHAI	2.55	2.50	5.80	5.95	7.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.70
SHANGHAI	3.05	3.00	5.90	6.05	7.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80
SHANGHAI	3.15	3.10	6.00	6.15	7.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90
SHANGHAI	3.25	3.20	6.10	6.25	7.40	8.55	8.70	8.85	9.00
SHANGHAI	3.35	3.30	6.20	6.35	7.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10
SHANGHAI	3.45	3.40	6.30	6.45	7.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20
SHANGHAI	3.55	3.50	6.40	6.55	7.70	8.85	9.00	9.15	9.30
SHANGHAI	4.05	4.00	6.50	6.65	7.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40
SHANGHAI	4.15	4.10	6.60	6.75	7.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50
SHANGHAI	4.25	4.20	6.70	6.85	8.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60
SHANGHAI	4.35	4.30	6.80	6.95	8.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	9.70
SHANGHAI	4.45	4.40	6.90	7.05	8.20	9.35	9.50	9.65	9.80
SHANGHAI	4.55	4.50	7.00	7.15	8.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90
SHANGHAI	5.05	5.00	7.10	7.25	8.40	9.55	9.70	9.85	10.00
SHANGHAI	5.15	5.10	7.20	7.35	8.50	9.65	9.80	9.95	10.10
SHANGHAI	5.25	5.20	7.30	7.45	8.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20
SHANGHAI	5.35	5.30	7.40	7.55	8.70	9.85	10.00	10.15	10.30
SHANGHAI	5.45	5.40	7.50	7.65	8.80	9.95	10.10	10.25	10.40
SHANGHAI	5.55	5.50	7.60	7.75	8.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50
SHANGHAI	6.05	6.00	7.70	7.85	9.00	10.15	10.30	10.45	10.60
SHANGHAI	6.15	6.10	7.80	7.95	9.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	10.70
SHANGHAI	6.25	6.20	7.90	8.05	9.20	10.35	10.50	10.65	10.80
SHANGHAI	6.35	6.30	8.00	8.15	9.30	10.45	10.60	10.75	10.90
SHANGHAI	6.45	6.40	8.10	8.25	9.40	10.55	10.70	10.85	11.00
SHANGHAI	6.55	6.50	8.20	8.35	9.50	10.65	10.80	10.95	11.10
SHANGHAI	7.05	7.00	8.30	8.45	9.60	10.75	10.90	11.05	11.20
SHANGHAI	7.15	7.10	8.40	8.55	9.70	10.85	11.00	11.15	11.30
SHANGHAI	7.25	7.20	8.50	8.65	9.80	10.95	11.10	11.25	11.40
SHANGHAI	7.35	7.30	8.60	8.75	9.90	11.05	11.20	11.35	11.50
SHANGHAI	7.45	7.40	8.70	8.85	10.00	11.15	11.30	11.45	11.60
SHANGHAI	7.55	7.50	8.80	8.95	10.10	11.25	11.40	11.55	11.70
SHANGHAI	8.05	8.00	8.90	9.05	10.20	11.35	11.50	11.65	11.80
SHANGHAI	8.15	8.10	9.00	9.15	10.30	11.45	11.60	11.75	11.90
SHANGHAI	8.25	8.20	9.10	9.25	10.40	11.55	11.70	11.85	12.00
SHANGHAI	8.35	8.30	9.20	9.35	10.50	11.65	11.80	11.95	12.10
SHANGHAI	8.45	8.40	9.30	9.45	10.60	11.75	11.90	12.05	12.20
SHANGHAI	8.55	8.50	9.40	9.55	10.70	11.85	12.00	12.15	12.30
SHANGHAI	9.05	9.00	9.50	9.65	10.80	11.95	12.10	12.25	12.40
SHANGHAI	9.15	9.10	9.60	9.75	10.90	12.05	12.20	12.35	12.50
SHANGHAI	9.25	9.20	9.70	9.85	11.00	12.15	12.30	12.45	12.60
SHANGHAI	9.35	9.30	9.80	9.95	11.10	12.25	12.40	12.55	12.70
SHANGHAI	9.45	9.40	9.90	10.05	11.20	12.35	12.50	12.65	12.80
SHANGHAI	9.55	9.50	10.00	10.15	11.30	12.45	12.60	12.75	12.90
SHANGHAI	10.05	10.00	10.10	10.25	11.40	12.55	12.70	12.85	13.00
SHANGHAI	10.15	10.10	10.20	10.35	11.50	12.65	12.80	12.95	13.10
SHANGHAI	10.25	10.20	10.30	10.45	11.60	12.75	12.90	13.05	13.20
SHANGHAI	10.35	10.30	10.40	10.55	11.70	12.85	13.00	13.15	13.30
SHANGHAI	10.45	10.40	10.50	10.65	11.80	12.95	13.10	13.25	13.40
SHANGHAI	10.55	10.50	10.60	10.75	11.90	13.05	13.20	13.35	13.50
SHANGHAI	11.05	11.00	10.70	10.85	12.00	13.15	13.30	13.45	13.60
SHANGHAI	11.15	11.10	10.80	10.95	12.10	13.25	13.40	13.55	13.70
SHANGHAI	11.25	11.20	10.90	11.05	12.20	13.35	13.50	13.65	13.80
SHANGHAI	11.35	11.30	11.00	11.15	12.30	13.45	13.60	13.75	13.90
SHANGHAI	11.45	11.40	11.10	11.25	12.40	13.55	13.70	13.85	14.00
SHANGHAI	11.55	11.50	11.20	11.35	12.50	13.65	13.80	13.95	14.10
SHANGHAI	12.05	12.00	11.30	11.45	12.60	13.75	13.90	14.05	14.20
SHANGHAI	12.15	12.10	11.40	11.55	12.70	13.85	14.00	14.15	14.30
SHANGHAI	12.25	12.20	11.50	11.65	12.80	13.95	14.10	14.25	14.40
SHANGHAI	12.35	12.30	11.60	11.75	12.90	14.05	14.20	14.35	14.50
SHANGHAI	12.45	12.40	11.70	11.85	13.00	14.15	14.30	14.45	14.60
SHANGHAI	12.55	12.50	11.80	11.95	13.10	14.25	14.40	14.55	14.70
SHANGHAI	1.05	1.00	11.90	12.05	13.20	14.35	14.50	14.65	14.80
SHANGHAI	1.15	1.10	12.00	12.15	13.30	14.45	14.60	14.75	14.90
SHANGHAI	1.25	1.20	12.10	12.25	13.40	14.55	14.70	14.85	15.00
SHANGHAI	1.35	1.30	12.20	12.35	13.50	14.65	14.80	14.95	15.10
SHANGHAI	1.45	1.40	12.30	12.45	13.60	14.75	14.90	15.05	15.20
SHANGHAI	1.55	1.50	12.40	12.55	13.70	14.85	15.00	15.15	15.30
SHANGHAI	2.05	2.00	12.50	12.65	13.80	14.95	15.10	15.25	15.40
SHANGHAI	2.15	2.10	12.60	12.75	13.90	15.05	15.20	15.35	15.50
SHANGHAI	2.25	2.20	12.70	12.85	14.00	15.15	15.30	15.45	15.60
SHANGHAI	2.35	2.30	12.80	12.95	14.10	15.25	15.40	15.55	15.70
SHANGHAI	2.45	2.40	12.90	13.05	14.20	15.35	15.50	15.65	15.80
SHANGHAI	2.55	2.50	13.00	13.15	14.30	15.45	15.60	15.75	15.90
SHANGHAI	3.05	3.00	13.10	13.25	14.40	15.55	15.70	15.85	16.00
SHANGHAI	3.15	3.10	13.20	13.35	14.50	15.65	15.80	15.95	16.10
SHANGHAI	3.25	3.20	13.30	13.45	14.60	15.75	15.90	16.05	16.20
SHANGHAI	3.35	3.30	13.40	13.55	14.70	15.85	16.00	16.15	16.30
SHANGHAI	3.45	3.40	13.50	13.65	14.80	15.95	16.10	16.25	16.40
SHANGHAI	3.55	3.50	13.60	13.75	14.90	16.05	16.20	16.35	16.50
SHANGHAI	4.05	4.00	13.70	13.85	15.00	16.15	16.30	16.45	16.60
SHANGHAI	4.15	4.10	13.80	13.95	15.10	16.25	16.40	16.55	16.70
SHANGHAI	4.25	4.20	13.90	1					

For all festive occasions
the

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furnishes the music you want most at the moment—
stirring marches, patriotic songs by noted artists,
dance music by the leading dance orchestras
all the world's choicest music by the world's
greatest vocalists and instrumentalists.
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[22-2]

SPECIAL NOTICE

We have just received a consignment of
"Mattamac" Waterproofs

and amongst them are several which have become
slightly stained in transit.

These we are offering at

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[697]

"LA MINERVA" CIGARS.

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In Boxes of 25

\$2.50 per box.

A Cigar of full flavour and
attractive shape, covered with the
finest Sumatra Leaf.

Sold by—

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[148]

COLONEL JOHN WARD, M.P. A STRAIGHT TALK TO RUSSIAN WORKMEN.

Colonel John Ward, M.P., recently
addressed some candid observations to a
gathering of Russian Railway workmen
at Innokentevskaya. These men had
achieved an unenviable reputation by
means of their attitude and have done
more than any other workmen to ruin
Russia by the way they have delayed
transport. The speech is translated from
a Russian organ as follows:

My friends, I wish to say a few words
to you on the past misfortunes of my
country and more particularly to dwell
on your present misfortunes.
England, just like Russia, in its time
experienced a period of revolution. I
will not describe to you these experiences
in detail, I will only say one thing: order
was not attained until all citizens had
gathered round their government and
until every citizen had begun honourably
to fulfil his duty. The same thing is hap-
pening in Russia. The most ideal Gov-
ernment is not in a position to do any-
thing for the country, so long as in its
ranks there are shouts of "Long live the
Revolution!"

To me personally the meaning of this
exclamation is altogether unintelligible.
It seems to me that it is just the same,
as if I, seeing my own house on fire, and
everything necessary for my existence
being destroyed, should begin to dance
around my burning home and to exclaim
"Long live the fire! Long live the mis-
fortune that has overtaken me!"

If I should act thus, would you not,
my friends, call me mad? I am obliged
to tell you that every revolution is no-
thing else than a catastrophe for the
country, since it proves that there was
something wrong in the state, and as soon
as the chief object of the revolution has
been obtained, it is the duty of every
well-conducted citizen—immediately, with-
out delay, to begin to work for the
country, in facing itself from a bad
situation, should not fall into a worse.
You should all work in an amiable
spirit, not allowing the state to decay
or to split up. Not only the prolongation
of destruction, of harmful and un-
meaning work, but also delay may leave
the whole country into disaster and
inflict upon it countless miseries.

I fully understand how vagabonds,
criminals and sluggards can cry out with
joy—"Long live disorder! Long live
destruction!" because that is profitable
for them: a disorganized government can
neither arrest nor punish criminals at a
time of general disorder, and they, the
outcasts of society, the scum of the State,
amid a deafening uproar of a State tum-
bling to ruin, steal, murder and outrage
with impunity.

But when people, used from childhood
to honest work and living till their old
age without reproach imitate the same
behaviour, I cannot explain this phe-
nomenon in any other way than by a lack
of understanding as to how dangerous it
is to the State in general and themselves
in particular.

Now, when the sad condition of your
country become daily more strongly
marked, when a whole chain of provinces
and districts is ravaged by epidemics,
you can easily discern your mistakes and
your duty—to use every endeavour that
these mistakes should be rectified as soon
as possible. In your hands lies the most
important help that can be rendered to
the State—transport.

Without transport a State cannot
exist at all even in times of peace. And
now when it is struggling with all its
power to get on its feet again, to restore
and repair all the destruction caused by
two years of distress, it would be sense-
less and criminal on the part of any
honourable citizen not to help his father-
land with all the means in his power.

Just as the Russian national army is
training all its powers in order to defeat
the enemy, so your government is work-
ing to conduct the country on the path
of law and order, so you, railway workers
and servants, ought to regard your duties
with the greatest seriousness and do your
utmost that the immense business con-
centrated in your hands should streng-
then and develop to the good of Russia.

If you knew how little was necessary for
this! It is only necessary that each of
you should say to himself the follow-
ing:

To-day I did what I ought to have
done, as a workman fulfilling his ap-
pointed task, and also this additional
work, this will be my voluntary task as a
citizen for the bettering of the general
conditions in my fatherland.

And so every day, every month, until
the State has recovered from the misfor-
tunes that have overtaken it and has
found it possible to pay for every
trifle. Try to work in such a
manner, and you will be surprised how
quickly your prosperity will improve.

We, English workmen, understood
many years ago that our severance
from the general interests of the State
was our ruin and the ruin of our coun-
try, and, on the other hand, the personal
interest of each of us in the prosperity
of the nation is the security of us all and
the strength and success of our country.

You are many. Each screw, every nail,
driven by the several workers with zeal
and love represents the immediate part
you take in building up the enormous
State-machine.

Criticism is good, a splendid thing in
the life of every man. But, do not fall
into a grave error. Criticise severely and
according to your conscience, yourself,
your failings and actions, and not your
neighbour's. Every day account to your-
self for your bad actions and make your-
self a judge of them. This is very easy
to do. All that is necessary is a little
training. I promised the Dictator to
travel along the line and call you all to
zealous work. I have the promise of the
Dictator that he will give especial atten-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA. DETAILS OF THE GREAT CATASTROPHE.

The following additional particulars
of the eruption at Kiloet, already reported
in our columns, are taken from our
Straits contemporaries:

BATAVIA, May 20th.
A volcano at Kiloet in the residency of
Kediri, in the island of Java, started
working last night at one o'clock. The
railway station of Blitar and the sur-
roundings are now buried under a layer
of hot mud and lava, one metre thick.
In several places ashes are raining down
and it is pitch dark. Railway com-
munications, telegraph communications
and telephone communications with Blitar
and its environs are entirely cut off. The
population is disquieted, but so far there
have been no personal accidents.

BATAVIA, May 23rd.
Latest reports show that the catastro-
phe caused by the eruption of the Kiloet
volcano is enormous and exceeds all
worst expectations. In one district only
there are 4,000 dead and 12,000 missing.
The lava stream, in some places as
broad as seven kilometres. Many hun-
dreds of "bahoes" in cultivated areas were
razed to the ground and numerous vil-
lages were swept away. Innumerable
damages were caused to plantations, build-
ings and cattle.

About twelve Europeans are among the
dead. Many military parties have started
for the ravaged regions with assist-
ance.

The Straits Times says:—Important
information has been brought by a Java
official which supplements the infor-
mation conveyed over the wire regarding the
losses, resulting from the eruption.
Apart from the awful and regrettable loss
of life, the number of which he confirms,
the official went on to state that the
destruction of 40,000 acres of rice land
must be regarded as almost a catastrophe,
in view of the shortage of rice in these
parts of the world, and which it will
naturally tend to accentuate. Considerable
damage has also resulted, by the eruption,
to sugar plantations, the south-east
part of the island of which, if no rain
falls, will be rendered useless. For-
tunately the area under sugar is scat-
tered all over Java, thereby rendering the
damage to sugar of small account, though
the percentage affected will fall hard on
many people. The large sugar, tobacco
and fibre plantations of the Handover
enging have been seriously damaged, and
the loss to the company is estimated at a
large figure. Coffee and rubber planta-
tions in the Kediri district have also been
destroyed in some places—though the
acreage destroyed is said to be small as
compared to those of other products.

Apparently there was no particular
warning of the eruption, but it is an in-
teresting fact, which later on may be
found to have some relation to this out-
burst, that on April 30th the Colombo
seismological apparatus registered a very
severe earthquake shock, the focus of
which was estimated to be about 2,000
miles away, a distance which would bring
it within this area of Java.

Fifty thousand lives are reported to have
been lost through the eruption of the Kiloet
volcano, a mountain peak some 4,000 feet
in height, notable for its activities. In
the last century alone its record is as fol-
lows:—In 1825 a serious outbreak took
place, and in 1835 a slight outbreak.
Thirteen years later, in 1848, a very per-
sistent eruption occurred. This was fol-
lowed by a serious eruption in 1864 by one still
more serious. On January 29th, 1877,
many people lost their lives through the
overflow of the Kiloet lake. On the night
of May 29th, a heavy eruption took place,
accompanied by an overflow of the Kiloet
lake. In 1897 the engineer Hugo Cool,
brother of the well-known "Vouter Cool,"
examined the bed of the lake, and made
ascendings of its depths. A few years
ago, a dike was built so that the waters
could be diverted. Three years later, Dr.
van Benelen sailed on the lake, and found
that its greatest depth was 125 metres. It
was here that the eruption of 1901 occurred.
Mr. Homow van der Heide also
explored the lake which has been quiet
since 1901. Every week an engineer of
the B.O.W. takes the temperature of the
waters. No warning of the eruption was
given by any rising of this temperature.

The outbreak came suddenly, as it gen-
erally does in the case of Kiloet. The
mountain is practically in the centre
of what may be regarded as the most
fertile island in not only in the most
large island, but also in the most fertile
world. It is said that Java has one hun-
dred and twenty-five volcanoes from east
to west, about a score of which are still
or have within recent years been active,
most with disastrous results.

40,000,000 YARDS OF LINEN.

Forty million surplus yards of linen
in the possession of the Ministry of
Munitions have been the subject of a
question in the House of Commons.

Lieut.-Col. Malone asked the Minister
the contractors from whom the Depart-
ment bought linen, and the price per
yard.

Mr. Kellaway said there were 137 con-
tractors. The price at the time of the
armistice ranged from 1s. 8d. to 3s. 6d.
per yard. A considerable quantity was
being disposed of by auction.

Mr. McVeagh: How many million
yards were ordered?

Mr. McVeagh: What price is being ob-
tained for it?

Mr. Kellaway: I could not give the
prices offhand, but the price which has
been offered by the contractor is about
1s. per yard.

tion to the situation of the workers and
do everything possible to improve the
conditions of your life. I shall make to
the Dictator a faithful report of all that
I hear and see on my journey. But I
warn you that my words will be of little
avail, if they are not supported by your
deeds. When I tell the Government that
the railway workers are worthy of these
rights, for which I shall plead, I wish
to have the right to add that they also
perform their duties splendidly. You
yourself understand that he who does
not perform his duties can have no
rights.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE AT SHANGHAI. GUILD ORGANIZATIONS UTILIZED.

"MUTUAL ESPIONAGE."

The Chinese reporter of the N.Y.
Daily News, writing on May 28th, says:—
The Chinese merchants and artisans
have been quietly perfecting their
organizations for the boycott of Japanese.
Their task can be more easily accomplish-
ed by reason of the existence of trade
guilds, as for thousands of years each
trade and craft has had its own organiza-
tion through which decisions for united
action have been made and enforced.

Several salient features in connexion
with the present movement may be em-
phasized.
First, all Chinese admit the justice of
our foreign friends laughing at our short-
lived enthusiasm, especially do they feel
the smart of the sarcastic and venomous
remarks made by a certain class of
Japanese that "A Chinese patriotic out-
burst has seldom lasted more than five
minutes, and that it will cool down as
soon as saw of their private interests are
or appear to be, in danger. Therefore,
most if not all Chinese, whether taking
any actual part or not in this action, are
resolved to make their best endeavour to
ensure that the present boycott shall be
durable and effective. With this object
in view, in addition to the usual absti-
nence from transacting business with the
Japanese, the hongs and factories, follow-
ing the initiative of certain well-known
Chinese firms, have adopted a system of
"mutual espionage" on a more or less
practical basis, and any breach of the
boycott resolution passed by the trade
guild concerned entails a heavy penalty,
usually the infliction of a fine. However,
regulative the average Chinese, who re-
gards friendship as one of the "five
sacred human relationships," may
instinctively feel regarding the "espion-
age" idea, he is persuaded to sacrifice his
scruples, because our greatest and com-
mon interest, namely, our national wel-
fare, is now at stake.

HUNT FOR SUBSTITUTES.
Then, instead of blindly continuing
their boycott movement for a short time,
until their hopes were dashed to pieces
when they perceived the utter defeat of
the movement through people being unable
to carry on without things Japanese,"
they are now working hard to produce or
find Chinese substitutes. In this regard,
the manufacturers and the merchants are
working hand in hand. They have even
not forgotten to advise their countrymen
to make certain sacrifices, such as that
the producer, and the distributor shall
cut down their prices as low as possible,
the purchasers to pay a little more for
Chinese goods.

ACTIVE PROPAGANDA.
Thirdly, in order to prevent trouble
and afford any pretext to the Japanese
to make complaint against them, lectur-
ers have been appointed and easy-lan-
guage pamphlets and circulars issued to
explain to the common people the pur-
pose of this movement, how absolutely
important it is for them to avoid all acts
of violence and rowdiness, and how to
proceed if they wish to help to bring this
campaign to a successful issue.

As most of the schools have suspended
work on account of a strike declared by
the Students' Union, the older boys and
girls who have received a comparatively
more advanced education and who possess
a certain degree of linguistic and or-
atorical ability, are now entrusted with
the work of lecturing. Behind this
energetic campaign, may be found some
of the best and most enlightened Chinese
in the capacity of advisers. Most Chi-
nese seem to believe that the boycott will
this time prove effective and durable.

The Shanghai Students' Union has
issued a third manifesto explaining the
reason for the students' strike and calling
for the support of their fellow-country-
men.

"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"
THE "CORONET'S" GREAT
ATTRACTION.

The management of the "Coronet
Theatre" screened the famous National
Film Corporation's picture "The
Romance of Tarzan"—the sequel to
"Tarzan of the Apes"—last night, and
crowds were present at both perform-
ances. This picture, in the filming of
which four months were taken, presents
the concluding chapters of "Tarzan of
the Apes" by Edgar Rice Burroughs.

Unusual expense and care was entailed
in reproducing the jungle atmosphere of
the African Gold Coast, wherein many
of the most thrilling incidents of the big
outdoor drama transpire.

A section of Southern California was
for the time being transformed into a
jungle that might have been calculated
to mislead the late Henry M. Stanley,
himself, could that great explorer of the
"dark continent" have been present to
render judgment on the success of the
facsimile. Several acres of real tropical
jungle were located on the outskirts of
San Diego, near the Mexican border, and
here quarters were erected for the seven
hundred negroes used in the cannibal
scenes, as well as great open cages for the
lions, tigers, leopards and crocodiles that
share acting honours with Tarzan. Tar-
zan, the huge African elephant, who
takes such a prominent part in several
of the most thrilling episodes, was allow-
ed to roam at large most of the time, as
his intelligence and amenability to dis-
cipline entitled him to practically the same
treatment accorded a human being.

Elmo Lincoln, who plays the part of
Tarzan in the picture, needed no black
walnut stain or other colouring matter to
dye his body the proper hue of a man
raised in the unroofed open. During the
many weeks that Lincoln posed before
the camera, he became so deeply tanned
from contact with the sunlight that when
studio work was occasionally required of
him, he was obliged to paint his face and
arms white in order to keep from regis-
tering as pronounced a brunette as the
real descendants of Africa who support-
ed him in the cast.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB. HANDICAPS FOR SATURDAY'S MEETING.

The following are the handicaps for
Saturday's Gymkhana meeting:—
FIVE FURLONGS. Handicap.—Alexan-
der, 102 lbs.; Gentle Cat, 137 lbs.; Burn-
ing Daylight, 135 lbs.; Maymoon, 140
lbs.; Wedding Bells, 149; Bender, 145
lbs.; Dun Duke, 146 lbs.; Eaton Boy,
145 lbs.; Jeyhoon, 145 lbs.; Lovejoy, 145
lbs.; Hector, 143 lbs.

ONE ROUND. "B" Class Handicap.—
Burning Daylight, 138 lbs.; Gentle Cat,
135 lbs.; Tytam Chief, 153 lbs.; Morning
Star, 153 lbs.; Cornhill, 153 lbs.; Flyford,
150 lbs.; Dalesman, 145 lbs.; Julex, 147
lbs.; Bender, 147 lbs.; Rheostat, 145 lbs.;
Sunbeam, 145 lbs.; Jeyhoon, 144 lbs.; Ex-
celsior, 144 lbs.

ONE ROUND. "A" Class Handicap.—
Malcolm, 163 lbs.; Red Ensign, 161 lbs.;
Greymouse, 162 lbs.; Rochester, 161 lbs.;
Lord Lorne, 160 lbs.; Paper Money, 160
lbs.; Alexander, 158 lbs.; Smokebox, 152
lbs.; Viola, 151 lbs.; Dusky, 151 lbs.;
Vivat, 147 lbs.

11 MILLS. Handicap.—Pink Eye, 163
lbs.; Malcolm, 164 lbs.; Red Ensign, 163
lbs.; Paper Money, 160 lbs.; Lord Lorne,
160 lbs.; Rochester, 160 lbs.; Greymouse,
158 lbs.; Alexander, 155 lbs.; Smokebox,
155; Viola, 151 lbs.; Dusky, 151 lbs.;
Vivat, 150 lbs.; Burning Daylight, 145
lbs.; Tytam Chief, 145 lbs.; Morning
Star, 145 lbs.; Eaton Boy, 145 lbs.;
Lovejoy, 144 lbs.; Rheostat, 142 lbs.;
Excelsior, 140 lbs.

EXPORTING DANGEROUS
GOODS.
CHINESE FINED \$50.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before
Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese electrical
engineer, who has just arrived from
Boston, was charged with exporting
dangerous goods.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the de-
fendant.
It was stated that defendant arrived in
Hongkong on the Empress of Russia and
was on his way to Canton. Concealed
amongst his luggage were two bottles of
sulphuric and nitric acid, some chloride
poison, and a wireless apparatus.

Defendant stated that he intended
starting in business in Canton and was
taking the contraband articles with him
for that purpose.

Mr. Hall asked for leniency on the
ground that defendant was a new-comer
to the Colony and was not conversant
with the regulations.

Serjt. Earner stated that if defendant
had applied for a permit he would have
got one.

Mr. Lindsell fined defendant \$50.

GERMAN WAR OF REVENGE? LUDENDORFF'S HOPE OF THE FUTURE.

[BY ALFRED G. ANDERSEN.]

I interviewed General Ludendorff to-
day (March 27th) in his room in the
Hotel Adlon. He was sitting at a writ-
ing desk, clad in a blue civilian suit,
with a soft collar, and tortoise-shell
spectacles. A jar of cigarettes and a jar
of sweets were on a table close by him.
He rose from his work on his history of
the war, exclaiming, "Was wollen Sie?"
(What do you want?)

At first he protested that he was not
willing to speak, but he changed his mind
after being led to the subject of the war.
America did not win the war, he
said decisively. "It is impossible to
train an army in a few months. Hence
the American troops were much poorer
than were the French and British."

"G-BOAT WEAPON."
Regardless of how many American
troops there were in France, we would
not have lost the war if the revolution
had not come. The American troops did
not break the German lines at Chateau
Thierry. The American advance was due
to my ordering a retreat of the German
left wing because of the Allied offensive
further north.

He endorsed the U-boat warfare,
which, he said, had brought England to
the verge of economic ruin. He denied
emphatically that Germany was any more
militaristic than France, which had
taught her school children the idea of
revenge.

"Do you think Germany is so demo-
cratic that she will not seek revenge after
this war?" he said.

Asked to explain why Americans are
generally well received in Germany now,
Ludendorff said, with some feeling:
"Because Germans do not think. They
do not know any better."

"Don't you think that the reason is
that Germany is grateful, expecting fair
play from America?"

"Don't talk to me of gratitude. If
America brings Germany favourable
terms, her only object will be to gain
economically and commercially from
Germany."

CAUSES OF THE WAR.
I asked whether he was anxious "o
testify regarding the war and its causes
before the State tribunal, and he re-
plied:—
"No. I am not anxious to testify as
it would be taking much of my time, but
I consider it my duty, for the good of
the Fatherland."

Other prominent players who appear
in "The Romance of Tarzan" include
Enid Markey, formerly of the Triangle
Theatre, Cleo Madison, a well-known
star of Bluebird and Universal success,
and Thomas Jefferson, who was for
several seasons a member of Dr. W.
Griffith's Fine-Arts Company.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT. AMERICAN AND BRITISH SAILORS IN CONFLICT AT WANCHAI.

A serious fight is reported to have taken place, on Saturday night, opposite the Naval Cantonment, Wanchai, between American and British bluejackets. Several men are stated to have been injured, while the American sailors are alleged to have rough-handled some passers-by and also a policeman who tried to quell the disturbance. Mr. R. M. Leach, Chief Officer of the *Wing On*, was assaulted with a bottle and, as a consequence, he summoned Petty Officer Taylor of the U.S.S. *Helena*, for assault. The case was heard before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, yesterday, and created a great deal of interest.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, appearing for the prosecution, stated that although the charge was one of common assault he was quite sure that the Magistrate after hearing the evidence, would come to the conclusion, that it was not a case of a drunken brawl but one of organized attack. Mr. Leach, the complainant, had been chief engineer of the *Wing On* for over fifteen years; he was a married man and a teetotaler. On Saturday night at about 11.45 he was going in a ricksha from the cinema, accompanied by Mr. Watts, third engineer of the *Wing On*. When they reached the bottom of Arsenal Street, close to the Naval Cantonment, defendant came up, stopped Mr. Leach's ricksha, and asked Mr. Leach who he was. Mr. Leach replied that he was a civilian. Defendant asked him his nationality. Mr. Leach replied: "British," whereupon, without any further words, the defendant struck him on the face with a bottle, causing a very serious injury to the eye. Mr. Leach also sustained a bruise on the shoulder, and another on the inside of his upper lip. He was positive that it was the defendant who assaulted him, identifying him by the colour of his hair, which was red, and the scar on his forehead. An independent witness, who was merely an onlooker, would state that he also identified defendant because of those distinguishing features. After the assault Mr. Leach went to the Naval Yard, from where he telephoned to the Police. He then stopped a motor-car and went to the Police-station, where he immediately identified defendant as the man who struck him. Another curious point which would prove that this was not merely a drunken brawl but an organized attack was that immediately defendant was identified three other sailors came forward and said they were to blame, as they had hit Mr. Leach. The reason for this seemed to be that the assault was premeditated, and that defendant was a ricksha driver who had been delegated to carry out an attack on shore. The Captain of the ship stated at the Police Station that defendant was not the man, as the real person had been put in irons on the vessel. He would leave the question to the Magistrate to decide.

Mr. Leach then gave evidence bearing out the statement of his solicitor. Mr. Shenton (referring to witness' black eye) said: The evidence is pretty strong as far as the blow goes. Continuing, witness stated that he would have retaliated but for the fact that he was surrounded by a crowd of blue-jackets. Witness was absolutely certain it was the defendant who assaulted him.

Mr. Shenton: They were obviously trying to shield defendant, who is their superior officer. Witness subsequently saw Dr. Majima, who treated his eye and sent him a bill for \$11.

Mr. Hutchison: The bill is the only exhibit you got.

Mr. Shenton: Yes, that is the only exhibit bearing the complainant himself (laughter).

Defendant: There is only one thing I want to ask. He said the time was 11.45 p.m. It was pretty dark then; there were not many lights about; and how could he see the scar on my head and the colour of my hair?

Mr. Leach: It was a moonlight night; there were several lights, and you were quite close to me.

Mr. Thomas McGill, stoker of the *Wing On*, said that he was in the neighbourhood of the Naval Cantonment and witnessed the incident. Defendant struck complainant with a bottle.

Mr. Hutchison: Why were you particularly watching the incident?—Witness: I could not help it.

Mr. Shenton: As a matter of fact, you got a blow afterwards?—Witness: Yes, of the head.

With the same bottle?—No, a full bottle.

You know from where the bottle came?—Yes, from a whole-sale shop.

Mr. Shenton: I think the identity is fairly strong, as the same man hit both of them.

Defendant: You were five yards away from us, were there any yelling at the time?—Witness: Yes, further down. Continuing, witness said he was sure defendant was the man. He could identify him right away without any trouble.

Defendant: You say that I had two bottles?—Witness: Yes.

Is this whole-sale shop not closed some-where round 10 p.m.?—I do not know.

Mr. Hutchison: I do not think that will help much.

Defendant: Sir, I just want to know if he had the idea that I was going to carry two bottles with me for over an hour and a half.

Defendant (to witness): You swear that I had two bottles?—Yes, I saw me go to a whole-sale shop?—Yes.

Which shop was it?—The shop just round the corner of the Seamen's Institute.

Inspector Kent: Before this there had been a fight between British and American blue-jackets. This is the aftermath.

Mr. S. C. Watts, third engineer of the *Wing On*, corroborated complainant's evidence, but stated that he was unable to identify the assailant.

Inspector Kent stated that he found eight American sailors and a British Petty Officer who had been brought into the charge-room by Sergeant Cooke. The British sailor had been assaulted by the Americans and witness was investigating the charge when Mr. Leach came in and identified defendant as the man who had assaulted him. Several other Americans took the blame on their shoulders, but complainant was positive defendant had assaulted him.

With this the case for the prosecution closed.

An officer of the American Marines, having been granted permission to address the Court, said that the whole case was going out at a different angle from what had actually happened. In the first place, complainant did not come in a ricksha; he was running down the street in the direction of a crowd, who were not American sailors. There were between 50 and 60 in the crowd, and a fight took place between American sailors and marines and British sailors. It was then that the complainant was seen by the American sailors. He had witnesses to prove that complainant was not a peaceful citizen riding along in a ricksha, but that he ran into the fight waving his arms and swearing at the men. He did not look like a boxing man, but then appearances were always deceptive. He (the speaker) probably looked like a boxing man, but he was not one.

An American sailor named Adams said that he left a Japanese restaurant and reached the Cantonment when he was set upon by a crowd of British sailors. Four or five of them got on top of him, and defendant interfered and rescued him from the *milieu*. He saw the complainant leaning against the wall as if for support, and at the same time holding his head. Defendant could not have assaulted complainant, as he was helping witness at the time.

In reply to Mr. Shenton, witness stated that the fight between the British and American sailors lasted a short time. Defendant had to fight five or six men before he could rescue witness. The Americans had held a party previous to the fight, defendant being along with them.

Other witnesses denied that defendant was the man who had assaulted complainant.

Mr. Shenton said the case was a very serious one. The fact that an ordinary citizen should be assaulted should not be regarded lightly, and if the defendant was found guilty a heavy penalty should be inflicted. The cases for the prosecution and defence were diametrically opposite, and the Magistrate would have to decide which was true. The prosecution stated that the complainant was travelling in a ricksha and took no part in the Naval Cantonment "scrap," but that he unfortunately met certain members going away from the "scrap," and was assaulted by defendant. The defence alleged that complainant came on the scene waving his arms, throwing out his left hand, and taking up a pugilistic attitude, and that he got what he richly deserved. Which story was to be believed? As regards complainant, they knew that he had no interest whatever in either the British or the American Navy. He was a married man with a large family and was a teetotaler. Therefore, he would not enter into a Naval Cantonment "scrap." His statement was corroborated by entirely independent witnesses. The men who tried to take the blame upon themselves were merely endeavouring to shield their superior officer. The Ordinance provided for substantial compensation at the Magistrate's discretion and nominal costs, besides imprisonment. He asked for the maximum penalty.

Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$15 and ordered him to pay \$11 as compensation to defendant.

FEMALE OPIUM SMUGGLER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of 8 taels of prepared opium.

Defendant stated that she came to Hongkong from Annam. On the voyage a man, who became acquainted with her, asked her to take a parcel ashore to a friend. She was not aware what the parcel contained.

R. O. Gust applied for a remand as she wished to have the opium analysed.

Mr. Lindsell accordingly remanded the case.

"BOY" ROBS EUROPEAN EMPLOYER.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese house-boy was charged with stealing \$300 from Miss S. Baker, of 23, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Miss Baker dropped her key, which was picked up by defendant, who opened the safe with it and stole the money. The Police were informed and arrested the boy with the money in his possession.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS. ACCUSED IN THE DOCK.

On May 7th, at about 2 a.m., while the *Talithian*, carrying repatriated members of the Chinese Labour Corps from France to Tsingtau, was in the Red Sea, a Chinese labourer stabbed a compatriot five times and killed him. The man for the dastardly deed was that the murderer resented the revivings of his victim. He was immediately put in irons, and the body of his victim was buried at sea. The vessel arrived in Hongkong on Sunday, and yesterday the alleged murderer was charged at the Magistracy with murder.

Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police, stated that the U.S.P. was making arrangements with the Attorney-General to hold a special Criminal Session if the man was committed, as the ship would be sailing in a few days.

Prisoner: I am not the man who committed the deed.

Lieut. Carroll, of the R.A.M.C., stated that on May 7th, at about 2 a.m., while the ship was on the high seas at the mouth of the Red Sea he was called up to see a coolie who was accused of having stabbed another. He went into the officers' room, and there saw the prisoner, who was wearing a white shirt. He noticed several blood-stains on the right sleeve, and on prisoner's forehead. He examined prisoner but could not find any wounds on him. He then went to the lower deck to see the man who had been stabbed. He was lying dead with five wounds, three of which were superficial. There was a serious wound on the right shoulder, about 11 inches wide and 3 inches deep. There was another wound on the upper part of the abdomen, about 2 inches in length. The main abdominal artery had been severed. The cause of death was loss of blood.

Capt. A. K. Brown, O.C., C.L.C., said he was called into the officers' room and there saw prisoner being held by Lieut. Washbrook. The man had blood on his clothes and forehead. Witness immediately placed him under arrest. Witness knew Chinese very well, and asked the man what he had done. He replied that he had stabbed the man who died. Later on, prisoner told witness that if he let him off he would jump overboard. Asked why he stabbed the man, prisoner replied: "Because he reviled me." The body was buried at sea the same day.

Defendant denied that he told witness that if he were free he would jump overboard.

Lieutenant Gordon Washbrook stated that on May 7th, at about 3 a.m., he was asleep in his cabin, and was awakened by the electric light being switched on. He saw the prisoner, who had a blood-stained knife in his hand. He seized him by the wrist, and asked him what he was doing there. The prisoner replied that he had killed a coolie, and desired to be taken into custody. On being questioned as to the motive for the crime, the prisoner said he committed it in consequence of some trouble over some money, and because the deceased reviled him.

A Chinese ganger said he was awakened about 2.45 a.m. on May 7th by the cries of a man. He jumped off a table, on which he had been sleeping, and saw the prisoner with a knife in his hand, run away towards a stair-case leading to the upper deck. He blew his whistle, and did not attempt to stop the prisoner for fear that he might attack him. The prisoner went towards the officers' quarters, and he followed at a distance. Two days before the murder the prisoner and the deceased had a quarrel over some money and a gold ring. They swore at each other, and were about to resort to blows, when witness intervened and separated them. The deceased was buried at sea the same morning.

Inspector (to the Magistrate): Will your Worship ask whether witness was sure that it was the deceased that was buried?

Mr. Lindsell: What's the idea? To make sure that there was no mistake, and the right man was disposed of? (Laughter.) Very well, I'll put the question.

In reply witness said it was the deceased that was buried at about 11.30 a.m.

Mr. Lindsell: But your officer said the man was buried at 2 p.m.

Captain Brown (interposing): I made a mistake. This man was buried at about 11.30 a.m. Another death had occurred, through illness, and that body was put overboard at 2 p.m.

A constable on board the vessel said that at about 3 a.m. on the day in question, he was on guard duty just outside Captain Brown's cabin. He saw the prisoner come up the stair-case leading to the deck, and go towards the officers' quarters. He ordered him to go down, and said that if he wanted to speak to the officers, witness would fetch one of them. Prisoner refused, and witness then seized him by the coat and took him to Lieut. Washbrook. The officer, on awaking, asked him: "Are you a policeman?" He replied: "Yes." The prisoner then confessed that he had stabbed a coolie, and expressed a wish to be locked up. Lieut. Washbrook sent him (the constable) to get a pair of handcuffs.

Captain Brown (re-called) stated: I ordered the prisoner to be arrested because, for one thing, he had no right to be about an officer's cabin, especially at that hour. At first I thought the man had run amok, and might attack the officers. Later, I found out that he had stabbed a fellow-coolie. The prisoner could not be induced to go below, as he said the others would kill him.

Mr. Lindsell (to the prisoner): According to several witnesses you voluntarily confessed your crime. This morning you said that it had been committed by another.

Prisoner: Capt. Brown would not let me say anything else.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITISH FAR EASTERN SQUADRON.

REASONS FOR REORGANISATION.

Official information has been received in Tokyo, says the *Shanghai Gazette*, regarding the re-organization of the British China Squadron.

While, in accordance with a resolution at the Imperial Defence Council in 1909, one battleship, two armoured cruisers, two light cruisers, six sloops, eight destroyers, four submarines and ten gunboats have been in China waters, the new plan has increased the British naval force in the Far East as follows:—

One armoured cruiser, the *Hawkins*; four light cruisers, the *Cairo*, *Cape Town*, *Curly*, and the *Colombo*; 13 destroyers, 11 submarines, two depot ships for submarines, two accessory ships to submarines, four mine-sweepers, four sloops, 19 gunboats and two supply ships. These are under the command of Rear-Admiral Barrett.

The reason why the British naval force in China waters has been thus increased is believed to be based on a desire to recover British trade in China, the development of which has been somewhat checked.

In August next Vice-Admiral Duff will relieve Vice-Admiral Tudor as Commander of the China Squadron, and the latter commander is expected to include in the squadron the *New Zealand*, a battle-cruiser, which is now on a cruise.

A Japanese newspaper reports that in view of the fact that Great Britain has decided to send a light squadron to Chinese waters and to increase the number of gunboats for patrol along the Yangtze, Japan, for the purpose of giving protection to her commerce and merchant ships, has also decided to put six more gunboats on the Yangtze. The total cost of the six boats will be three million yen.

"HONGKONG'S PEST"

PICNICS AT THE EXPENSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, three very old decrepit Chinese men were charged with begging alms.

One of the defendants said he was taking home some chicken's entrails to make soup when he was arrested. Another defendant pretended to be insane and would not talk, while the third said: "If the Police say I'm guilty, I dare not say anything else."

Inspector Macdonald stated that during the day the men, who were old timers, invaded the European quarters. At night they went to the Chinese restaurants at West Point and accosted the better-class Chinese and the Europeans who frequented the place. They were "a proper pest to Hongkong." Second defendant was shamming lunacy. Time and again they had been sent to Canton but had returned, looking upon the trip more or less as a sort of picnic provided by the Government. The maximum penalty, unfortunately, was \$5.

Mr. Hutchison fined prisoners \$5 each, with the alternative of fourteen days' in gaol.

A FOOLISH WOMAN AND A CRAFTY MAN.

A BUSINESS THAT NEVER STARTED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese was charged with conspiring to defraud a Chinese woman of about \$320.

Defendant made the acquaintance of the woman, who is a street-walker, and told her that he intended starting a business. Unfortunately, he said, his partner had been arrested by the Police and he was without funds to bail him out. He asked the woman if she would help him, promising her a share in the new firm and big profits. The woman gave him \$150, and the man left. Some days later he visited the woman again and said he wanted money to engage a solicitor. The woman gave him twenty sovereigns. Another request for money was made later, the excuse this time being that the partner had escaped to Macao. The foolish woman gave the man her jewellery. The man then disappeared and was lost sight of for some considerable time. The woman's suspicions were aroused at last and she informed the Police, who arrested the defendant.

Mr. Hutchison remanded the case.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

HONGKONG JUNIOR LEAGUE.

The following fixtures in the above League have been arranged for Saturday next, the 7th inst.

Civil Service v. 98th C. B.G.A.
C.R.O. (O) v. Chinese Y.M.C.A.
K.C.C. (O) v. Club de Beccro.
St. Joseph's College v. Taikee Rec. Club.

The first named club is responsible for arranging for a ground and providing balls, etc.

Captain Brown said he advised the prisoner to make a clean breast of what had transpired. His statement was recorded, as the officers thought it might be useful.

Mr. Lindsell: I must have evidence that this vessel is a British one.

The Police said they would arrange for a representative of the ship's agents to supply the necessary evidence.

The case was adjourned until tomorrow morning.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

The following goods have just arrived and are on sale at

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Potted Meats & Fish in tins

Ham & Chicken	40c.	Shrimp	40c.
Bloater	40c.	Anchovy	45c.

Sausages in tins

Oxford	per tin	\$1.35 and 75c.
Cambridge	"	\$1.10

Fish in tins

Blackwall Whitebait	per tin	75c.
Fresh Lobsters	"	\$2.00
Herrings in Tomato Sauce	"	75c.
Pilchards in Oil	"	\$1.50

Pickles in pint bots.

White Onions, Gerkins	"	90c. per bot.
Picalilli, Mixed	"	"
Red Cabbage	"	50c.

Soups in pint tins

Ox Tail Mockturtle	"	60c. per tin.
Kidney Tomato	"	"
Venison Cressy	"	"

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

THE

CORONET

June 3rd, 4th & 5th, 1919.
at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN

PRICES

5.15 p.m.—\$1 & 60 cts.
9.15 p.m.—\$2 & \$1.00

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

[125]

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE. AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand,"

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2299.

Manufacture:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K388.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1918. [429]

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

SUMMER SUITINGS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS, COTTONS & SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERES

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES

etc., etc.

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and Commission Agent under the style of RIBEIRO, SON & CO. (Old Supreme Court Building, Ground Floor).
Y. F. Y. RIBEIRO.
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919. [841]

NOTICE

WE HAVE REMOVED our Offices from St. George's Building, 2nd floor to HONG KONG, 4th Floor, rooms Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. All communications should be addressed to our New Address.
GERIN, DREYARD & CO.
[838]

NOTICE

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong for the sale of the "BATTLESHIP" Brand of Flour manufactured by the MOU-SING and FONG SING FLOUR MILLS of WUSIEH and SHANGHAI.
H. SKOTT & CO.
Princes Buildings,
Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919. [839]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer
"TATHYBIUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Heli's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie as Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after June 2nd.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods, remaining undelivered after June 9th, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the undersigned on or before June 23rd, or they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, June 1st, 1919. [837]

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SIAM,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by June 8th, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on June 4th, at 10 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THORNTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, May 31st, 1919. [836]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TJITIROEM"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by June 4th, 1919, will be subject to rent.
All broken chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 3rd, 8.30 A.M.
Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
This Steamer brings on Cargo from New York originally intended for shipment per "KAZEMBE."
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE HANA LINE LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [835]

HONGKONG AND SOUTHERN CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will, in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretary. [739]

INTIMATIONS

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS 10 DAY (TUESDAY), JUNE 3RD, 1919.
By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary. [833]

Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS 10 DAY (TUESDAY), JUNE 3RD, 1919.
By Order,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Secretaries. [834]

Hongkong, June 2nd, 1919.



ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Carpenters, Sailmakers, Shoemakers or Leatherworkers, to H.M. Naval Yard. Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Chief Constructor, H.M. Naval Yard, Hongkong, and should be filled in and returned as indicated in Tender Form, not later than NOON, JUNE 10th, 1919.
E. G. KENNEDY,
Chief Constructor. [830]

Hongkong, May 29th, 1919.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchangers, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101 Des Vaux Road (next, opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 308.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [808]

RAW SILK EXPORTERS.

P. MUGGIANI, 14 RUE DESIRÉE
LYON SILK MERCHANT, Seeks to represent as Agent in Lyons (France) Exporters of Raw Silk from Canton. Excellent references and connections.
Thorough Experience.
Office and warehouse established.
[828]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "SISMAN."
Apply to
GERMINAL OIL STORE,
15, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [837]

TO LET.

NO. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD,
UNFURNISHED.
NO. 5, BROADWOOD ROAD,
FURNISHED.
For particulars apply to
GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & CO.,
York Buildings,
Chater Road, Hongkong. [814]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.
NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.
Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
84, Des Vaux Road Central. [797]

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK, with immediate possession, No. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [735]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK,
from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [860]

TO LET.

NO. 103, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
FERGUSON SMITH & FLEMING. [822]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE, A FIVE-BOOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"Y.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [834]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
[821]

INTIMATIONS

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted by the above pharmacy at 33, Queen's Road Central, will on 15th June next be transferred to A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., the Hongkong Dispensary, who will take over the stocks, proprietary medicines and prescription books. Customers requiring prescriptions repeated will on and after the date aforesaid be able to get them dispensed at the Hongkong Dispensary.
F. W. STAPLETON,
Manager. [832]

Hongkong, May 28th, 1919.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, JUNE 7th, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, pursuant to Section 86 (3) of the Companies Act, 1914.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers. [836]

Hongkong, May 29th, 1919.



NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain occupations, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
40

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVoured with instructions from The Concerned,
will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 4th, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room,
A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Ice Box, Dressing Tables, Iron Bedsteads, Couch, Arm-chairs, Carpets, Tea Sets, Pictures, Ornaments, Crockery and Glassware, Typewriters, Brass Ornaments, Clocks, Cabinets, and a line of Sundries.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 31st, 1919.

KWONG FAT.

NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF IVORY, SANDALWOOD,
MOTHER-OF-PEARL AND SILVER
WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
37, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG. [815]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphong and Hankow Roads.
Tel. K. 3.
Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway Station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurbished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English management.
Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. E. O'BERRY,
Proprietor. [109]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMSTERDAM, COBLENZ,
AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homebound Mail Steamer "DUNERA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about JULY 8th, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.
Suez and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
P. & O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113,
82, Des Vaux Road Central.

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT

LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction

or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving

Sunburn, Freckles and all

Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

In Bottles at 50c and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

In Boxes at \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 18

Constitutional Monarch. Next came the controversy over the question of Home Rule for Ireland which culminated in a threat of civil war. Just when armed conflict seemed imminent, the Great Storm broke over Europe and men of all races and creeds from one end of the Empire to the other sank their differences and stood shoulder to shoulder in defence of their common interests. The great danger which then threatened civilisation has now been averted, but there is still the menace of Bolshevism, and within the British Empire there are questions of reconstruction awaiting settlement that will tax the highest powers of statesmanship. With patience and skill, however, we may hope to find a happy issue out of all our afflictions. In all the difficult situations in which King George has been placed as Head of the State by these events he has so comported himself as to command universal admiration and respect. The voice of the critic has been stilled. Even though we have heard demands for a republican form of government from Ireland and South Africa they have been dictated solely by political principles, and not by any personal hostility to the present occupant of the Throne. For an Empire—or Commonwealth—such as our own, scattered over the face of the earth and composed of peoples in widely differing stages of mental and political development, the Monarchy is the keystone of the arch supporting the whole fabric. The President of a Republic of the United Kingdom would not be the President of the self-governing dominions, and the Native Princes of India would acknowledge no allegiance to him. A Constitutional Monarchy is, indeed, the only solution of a perplexing problem. One of its many advantages is that it is not in the gift of any political party, and therefore does not invite organised opposition. Nor must it be forgotten that, great though their influence be, the power of our monarchs is less than that of the President of the United States of America. If the hereditary system is not calculated to keep us constantly supplied with genius it at least gives us kings and queens who have been carefully trained for the exalted position they occupy. Even King George, who had no expectation of ascending the Throne until the death of his older brother in 1892, served an apprenticeship of eighteen years. Before that he had seen as a sailor some things of the Empire over which fate ordained that he was to rule, and later he made a tour of the Colonies and Dependencies to prepare him for his future responsibilities. He is thus a man with a wide horizon and broad sympathies. As was truly said of his father, "he has much more in common with the President of a free State than with the King by Divine right. He is simply the chief citizen, *primus inter pares*, and the fact that he is chief by heredity and not by election does not qualify his view of the realities of his position." His conception of kingship is to set an example of public service. By his constant solicitude for his soldiers and sailors during the war, and by his close personal interest in all that concerns the welfare of the masses he has won a warm place in the affections of his people. Thus, while other Thrones have been falling into ruins his own has become more firmly fixed than ever. Long live the King!

BIRTH.

VIDA.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on May 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. FRANK VIDA, a daughter (Still born).

DEATH.

COOKE.—At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on May 28th, JOHN EDWARD, eldest son of the late Col. J. E. Cooke, and Mrs. Cooke, of Shanghai, aged 48 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3RD, 1919.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

To-day His Majesty King George V. celebrates his fifty-fourth birthday. Although, in deference to the royal desire, there will be no ceremonial observance of the anniversary owing to the fact that peace has not yet been declared, the many millions of His Majesty's loyal subjects throughout the world will unite in wishing that he may be spared for many years to rule over a prosperous, and contented people. Since he ascended the Throne nine years ago anxieties have crowded one upon another. When he was called upon to succeed his father, the late King Edward, there was a grave Constitutional struggle in progress over the question of the Lords' veto, and, though in the presence of death the strife was stilled for the moment, the Conference which took place between the leaders of the two great political parties "with a view to arriving at a solution of the recurring difficulties between the two Houses of Parliament" failed to come to an agreement. A General Election followed, and the Liberals, on being returned to power, introduced the Parliament Bill, which the House of Lords passed after it had been announced that the King would assent to the creation of Peers sufficient in numbers to guard against any possible combination of the Opposition. The action of the Ministry in this matter was severely criticised at the time, but the King's attitude showed how thoroughly he realized his role as a

Constitutional Monarch. Next came the controversy over the question of Home Rule for Ireland which culminated in a threat of civil war. Just when armed conflict seemed imminent, the Great Storm broke over Europe and men of all races and creeds from one end of the Empire to the other sank their differences and stood shoulder to shoulder in defence of their common interests. The great danger which then threatened civilisation has now been averted, but there is still the menace of Bolshevism, and within the British Empire there are questions of reconstruction awaiting settlement that will tax the highest powers of statesmanship. With patience and skill, however, we may hope to find a happy issue out of all our afflictions. In all the difficult situations in which King George has been placed as Head of the State by these events he has so comported himself as to command universal admiration and respect. The voice of the critic has been stilled. Even though we have heard demands for a republican form of government from Ireland and South Africa they have been dictated solely by political principles, and not by any personal hostility to the present occupant of the Throne. For an Empire—or Commonwealth—such as our own, scattered over the face of the earth and composed of peoples in widely differing stages of mental and political development, the Monarchy is the keystone of the arch supporting the whole fabric. The President of a Republic of the United Kingdom would not be the President of the self-governing dominions, and the Native Princes of India would acknowledge no allegiance to him. A Constitutional Monarchy is, indeed, the only solution of a perplexing problem. One of its many advantages is that it is not in the gift of any political party, and therefore does not invite organised opposition. Nor must it be forgotten that, great though their influence be, the power of our monarchs is less than that of the President of the United States of America. If the hereditary system is not calculated to keep us constantly supplied with genius it at least gives us kings and queens who have been carefully trained for the exalted position they occupy. Even King George, who had no expectation of ascending the Throne until the death of his older brother in 1892, served an apprenticeship of eighteen years. Before that he had seen as a sailor some things of the Empire over which fate ordained that he was to rule, and later he made a tour of the Colonies and Dependencies to prepare him for his future responsibilities. He is thus a man with a wide horizon and broad sympathies. As was truly said of his father, "he has much more in common with the President of a free State than with the King by Divine right. He is simply the chief citizen, *primus inter pares*, and the fact that he is chief by heredity and not by election does not qualify his view of the realities of his position." His conception of kingship is to set an example of public service. By his constant solicitude for his soldiers and sailors during the war, and by his close personal interest in all that concerns the welfare of the masses he has won a warm place in the affections of his people. Thus, while other Thrones have been falling into ruins his own has become more firmly fixed than ever. Long live the King!

To-day being a holiday the tea-dance at Wiseman's Café has been cancelled.

The Hon. Mr. John Johnstone left for Shanghai, on Saturday, to take preventive treatment for suspected rabies. He was licked by one of his sporting dogs.

The resignation of Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar of his seat on the Foreign Educational Committee has been accepted by the Shanghai Municipal Council with regret.

A remittance of \$217 7s. 6d., plus a cheque for \$80, has been sent to St. Dunstan's Hostel, being the net proceeds of the bazaar held in April at "Montpelier," Queen's Gardens.

The following cases of communicable diseases were reported in the Colony during the week which ended on May 31st: Bubonic plague, 30 (22 deaths); cerebro-spinal fever, 4 (1 death); enteric fever, 3; small-pox, 2 (2 deaths); and diphtheria, 1. Five cases (four deaths) of bubonic plague were reported on Saturday.

Lieut. F. W. Poate, of Messrs. MacKenzie & Co. Ltd., Shanghai, has been awarded the Military Cross for services rendered in Mesopotamia whilst serving with the Motor Machine-Gun Corps.

The bar to the Distinguished Service Cross has been conferred on Lieut. Wm. Brydon Chilton, D.S.C., R.N.R., of the China Navigation Company, for services in action with enemy submarines. Lieut. Chilton was chief officer of the str. *Shengking* and left to join H.M. forces in 1915.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THOUGHTS ON THE WAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR.—It was fine to read those manly, Christian, thoughtful words by Dr. Fassbinder, as quoted from the *Christian World* by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald in a sermon. To our local preacher they are, in a way the best news since the Armistice. He argues tenderly "a change" in German thinking, as "shown by the contrast between utterances of the same preachers about a year ago." Can you persuade Mr. Macdonald to make it clear whether he does or does not mean that Dr. Fassbinder talked differently while the war was on, while Germany still thought she could win? Dr. Traub, a Lutheran, is not "the same preacher."

What I want cleared up, and generally known, is that from the beginning there was quite a number of Dr. Fassbinders, that is to say, real Christians, in Germany who were against the war. The good effect of the good words quoted by Mr. Macdonald is lost if he allows to stand the plain suggestion of his sermon, which is that these views are new and (many will believe) of the "sour grapes" order.—Yours truly,
T.W.

Hongkong, June 1st.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 2nd.

THE CANTON PARLIAMENT.
We learn from a reliable source that the Canton Parliament is about to be abolished. It has not met for a long while as many of the members have gone to Shanghai, where they have protested against most of the peace terms, and have come to be regarded as obstacles to a settlement. The remaining members of the Parliament will be ordered to leave Canton within 48 hours.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.
The authorities have ordered the gun-boats in Canton to fire 21 guns to-morrow in honour of the birthday of H.M. the King of Great Britain. The day will be observed as a holiday by the foreign firms in Shamen.

ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENTS.

The Japanese Consul in Shamen has visited the Tuchun to request him to stop the anti-Japanese movements. When the Consul was leaving the Yamen several straw hats made in Japan were thrown at him by the Tuchun's servants. The Consul protested vigorously to the Tuchun and some of the servants were tied up and ordered to be shot. Several officials intervened, however, and the sentences were changed to imprisonment.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.
Another mutiny is reported from the Lam Ko district. Some of the local authorities have been arrested. In consequence of the military disputes which have arisen between the Canton forces and the Yunnan troops in Fukien, Lam Po-yik, the Fukien-Tuchun, has ordered Fong Sing-to, the leader of the Yunnan troops to visit Chan Kwang-ming, in Cheongchow, and apologize.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The American Minister in Peking called a meeting of the Allied Ministers to discuss the question of the suspension of the Shanghai Conference. It is said that a Note of warning will be delivered to the Peking Government on the 6th inst., foreshadowing intervention. The British Minister has decided to send representatives to visit the President to-morrow.

ANOTHER KIDNAPPING CASE.

LITTLE BOY—STOLEN FROM SINGAPORE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with kidnapping a boy from the custody of his parents.

The defendant is alleged to have brought the boy from Singapore, where his parents are domiciled, with the intention of selling him. The parents informed the Singapore authorities, who communicated with the local Police, as a result of which defendant was arrested on landing in Hongkong with the boy. Mr. Lindell formally remanded the case for a week.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TERMS.

BREST-LITOVSK TREATY
ANNULLED.

SEVERAL NEW STATES CREATED.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TERMS TO AUSTRIA.

LONDON, June 1st.
The conditions of peace of the Allied and Associated Powers, with the exceptions of the Military, Reparation, Financial and certain Boundary clauses, were handed to the Austrian Plenipotentiaries at St. Germain on June 1st.

Those clauses which are not yet ready for presentation will be delivered as soon as possible, the Austrians, in the meanwhile, having an opportunity to begin work on the greater part of the Treaty, in an effort to facilitate the final decision.

The Austrian Treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical with it except for the change in name.

Certain specific clauses, which applied only to Germany, are, of course, omitted, and certain new clauses, of particular applicability to Austria, are included, especially as regards the new States created out of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Austria is left, by the Treaty, a State of about 8,000,000 people, inhabiting a territory of between 80,000 and 90,000 square miles.

Austria recognises the complete independence of Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, and cedes other territories which previously, in union with her, composed the Empire of Austria-Hungary.

Austria agrees to accept the League of Nations Covenant and the Labour Charter, to renounce all her extra-European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial, by the Allied and Associated Powers, of her nationals guilty of violating the laws and customs of war, and to accept detailed provisions similar to those in the German Treaty, as to economic relations and freedom of transit.

CLAUSES IDENTICAL WITH GERMAN TREATY.

In the following summary, Part One, containing the Covenant of the League of Nations, and Part Twelve, containing the Labour Convention, are identical with those in the German Treaty and are therefore omitted.

Part Six, dealing with Prisoners of War and Graves, and Part Ten, with Aerial Navigation, are identical, with the substitution of Austria and Austrian for Germany and German, and are also omitted.

Similarly, Part Thirteen of the German Treaty, containing guarantees for its execution, are not included in the Austrian Treaty.

PART TWO.

THE FRONTIERS OF AUSTRIA.

NUMEROUS IMPORTANT CHANGES.

The northern frontier, facing Czechoslovakia, follows the existing administrative boundaries, formerly separating the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia from those of Upper and Lower Austria, subject to certain minor rectifications, notably in the regions of Gmünd and Feldberg and along the River Moravia.

The southern frontier, facing Italy and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, is to be fixed by the principal Allied and Associated Powers at a later date.

In the eastern part, the line, passing just east of Blieburg, crosses the Drave just above its confluence with the Lavant, and thence passes north of the Drave so as to leave, to the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, Marburg and Radkersburg, just to the north of which latter place it joins the Hungarian frontier.

The western and north-western frontiers, facing Bavaria, the western frontier, facing Switzerland, and the eastern frontier, facing Hungary, remain unchanged.

PART THREE.
POLITICAL CLAUSES.

EUROPE.

The high contracting parties recognise and accept the frontiers of, Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, and the Czechoslovak State as at present determined or ultimately to be determined.

Austria renounces, in favour of the principal Allied and Associated Powers, all her rights and titles over territories formerly belonging to her which, though outside the new frontiers of Austria, have not at present been assigned to any State, undertaking to accept the settlement to be made in regard to these territories.

THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE.

Austria recognises the complete independence of the Czechoslovak State, including the autonomous territory south of the Carpathians, in conformity with the action already taken by the Allied and Associated Powers.

The exact boundary between Austria and the new State is to be fixed by a Field Commission of seven members, five nominated by the principal Allied and Associated Powers and one each by Austria and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia agrees to embody, in a Treaty with the principal Allied and Associated Powers, such provisions as may be deemed necessary to protect racial, religious, or linguistic minorities, and to assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment for the commerce of other nations.

THE SERBO-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.

Austria, similarly, recognises the complete independence of the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, and renounces her rights and titles.

A similarly appointed Field Commission, including a member nominated by the Serbo-Croat-Slovene State, is to fix the exact boundary.

The question of the Basin of the Klagenfurt is reserved.

The Serbo-Croat-Slovene State agrees to a similar Treaty for the protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

RUMANIA.

Rumania agrees to a similar Treaty for protection of minorities and freedom of transit.

RUSSIA.

Austria is to recognise and respect the full independence of all the territories which formed part of the former Russian Empire.

She is to accept, definitely, the annulment of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, and of all Treaties or agreements of all kinds concluded since the Revolution of November, 1917, with all Government or political groups on the territory of the former Russian Empire.

The Allies reserve all rights, on the part of Russia, for restitution and satisfaction to be obtained from Austria on the principles of the present Treaty.

GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Austria is to consent to the abrogation of the Treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a Neutral State and her frontiers fixed, and to accept, in advance, any Convention with which the Allies may determine to replace them.

Austria adheres to the abrogation of the neutrality of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and accepts, in advance, all international agreements as to it, reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

EARLIER CABLES.

VIEW IN FRENCH DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES.

PARIS, May 27th.

A Havas message states:— French diplomatic circles believe that the formal communication of the terms of the Treaty to Austria will not take place before the beginning of the next week.

THE PEACE TREATY.

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IF TREATY BE NOT SIGNED.

PARIS, May 27th.

A Havas message states:— The Council of Four have decided to allow no interval to pass between the refusal of the German Delegation to sign the Treaty and the transference of full powers to Marshal Foch, which means an instant order to continue the invasion of Germany.

The blockade will be immediately reimposed. Consideration has already been given to steps to be taken for re-establishing organisations like the Netherlands Overseas Trust and the Holland Transit Company in Sweden, to safeguard the interests of neutral populations through the blockade.

June 5th regarded as probable date.

PARIS, May 27th.

A Havas message states:— Paris circles are very optimistic in their view of assigning June 5th for the signature of the Treaty.

TURKEY.

AMERICA TO REFUSE MANDATE.

PARIS, May 27th.

A Havas message states:— President Wilson has warned the other members of the Peace Conference to be prepared for the United States declining to assume the mandate for Constantinople, or any other part of Turkey.

This is regarded as an indication that American sentiment is averse to the United States mingling in European affairs.

FRENCH WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

VOTING POWER MAY NOT BE RATIFIED.

PARIS, May 27th.

A Havas message states:— The French Senate is not likely to ratify the decision of the Chamber of Deputies concerning the right of French women to vote.

FIGHTING IN NORTHERN INDIA.

AFGHANS DRIVEN FROM KUNAR VALLEY.

SIMLA, May 28th.

The attitude of the tribes at Khyber and the North continues satisfactory. Tribal piquets are assisting us in protecting communications in the Khyber zone.

During the withdrawal from the Mohmand country the Afghans fought the Mohmands.

There is no change in the situation at Abuner, Swat and Bajaur.

As a result of our successful action at the confluence of the Bashgul and Kunar Rivers on May 23rd, the Afghans have been driven from the Kunar Valley, within ten miles of Asmar.

AFGHANS ACTIVE ON THE BORDER.

Reports from Kurram state that the Afghans are moving on different points on the border. There was firing near Pajwar Kotal, where the attacks were easily repulsed.

The situation at Thal is developing. Fighting is proceeding. Nadir Khan has brought guns and intends to attack this place.

In spite of reports of hostile intention, there has been no development at Tocchi. Unorganised attempts on small forts have been dealt with successfully.

The capture of Baldak Fort, believed to be the most impregnable and strongest in Afghanistan, has had a good effect on the Khandahar-Chaman frontier.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA.

A Bolsheviki wireless message, which has been intercepted, proves the close connection between the Bolsheviki and Afghanistan. A message from M. Bravine, the notorious Bolsheviki propagandist, states that a Delegation of 150, from the Amir, has arrived in Russia-Turkistan, and requests M. Bravine to proceed immediately to Kabul. The message states that M. Bravine and his party are starting immediately.

THE SHANGHAI VOLUNTEERS.

REPORT OF INSPECTION BY COL. J. R. YOUNG.

On the day of arriving at Shanghai, April 24th, 1919, I inspected the offices and stores, etc., at the Town Hall. Offices far better than any I have seen for a regular British unit. Records apparently complete. Sergt. Major and Q.M. Sergt. both efficient, especially the former (Wise). The fittings of the armoury are of a home-made character, but quite efficient; spare rifles in good order. Spare equipment well kept.

2.—Miniature range good in itself, but more, and better landscape targets are needed. The best now there are hand-painted targets of the Batter parts of Belgium or England should be supplied.

3.—The Town Hall, formerly used as a drill hall, is a fine room with wood floor, but the new drill shed at the new Municipal Buildings is much larger, with hard mud floor.

4.—Machine guns and guns are stored at headquarters, but the horses are stabled half-a-mile away, near the Race Club. It is proposed to provide new stables near the new drill shed, and certainly the guns and horses should be close together.

5.—From 8 to 7 p.m. (summer time) I saw various companies at their ordinary drill, though doubtless in larger numbers than usual in view of the approaching inspection parade. Officers and N.C.O.s appeared to be efficient, and the men keen and attentive.

6.—On April 25th I saw other units at drill in the same way. All units use their own national drill and words of command (except one Chinese, who follow the British drill book) and this renders it impossible to do any battalion drill.

7.—At 8.15 p.m. the Commandant telephoned to headquarters the order to mobilize and afterwards I went round the different posts with him, beginning with the artillery stables. I appended a copy of the mobilization manual 1917 as revised after the disbandment of the German and Austro-Hungarian Companies, from which it will be seen that each unit has quite clear orders as to place of assembly and what to do; and I attach also the detailed scheme of one of the companies, showing how complete the arrangements are. I found a ring of sentries and patrols round the whole perimeter of the central parts of the Settlement, the commander of every group or part of a larger one having a definite headquarters with telephone, definite boundaries and definite duties. In addition there is a general reserve consisting of the Reserve Companies, the Engineers and most of the guns, machine guns and cavalry.

8.—On April 26th the usual formal inspection took place at 3.30 p.m.; and both in line and in the march past the appearance of all ranks was smart and soldierlike. The march past was admirable, including the quicker movements by the mounted units.

9.—Early on April 27th I was present at the musketry range when two of the companies carried out their tests in the Harrier Cup Competition. This consists in marching rather more than 4 miles and then stacking up the range, firing at surprise targets. Marks are given both for rapid marching, and for good shooting, and the method of making up teams is such that each team comprises practically the second-best quarter of the company. The march was done in perfect order at about 3 miles per hour, but this pace did not affect the steadiness of the men on the range.

10.—The Artillery have no range where they can practice with service ammunition. The only other feature which seriously mars the efficiency of this Corps is the obsolete nature of its weapons. Its four guns are 15 pounders, and should be replaced by newer pieces, preferably howitzers. As the draught animals are only ponies, fairly light pieces should be selected, for although the country is quite flat and the roads in the Settlement are good the guns might have to accompany the rest of the Corps in a short advance into Chinese territory, where there are no roads. Wagons are not needed, as ammunition (beyond what is carried in the limbers) can be brought up by motor cars. The machine guns are of very old patterns; those of the Maritime Company are 3-barrel Nordenfelta, further supplies of ammunition for which are apparently unobtainable. Carriages have been made locally for attaching one gun as a trailer to a motor car, and another as a side car to a motor bicycle, but these are as efficient as modern armoured machine gun cars. One or two of the latter would be extremely useful, but the main thing to aim at is the replacement of all the existing guns by maxims.

The rifles are Lee-Enfield, and there are no Lewis guns; nor is there any web equipment.

The Engineer Company has a "tool cart" (man-handled) and can make trestle and other bridges; but in this country abounding with small streams it would be a good thing if they had at least two Weldon trestles with the standard pattern of baulks, chocks, etc. A pontoon and wagon might be useful too, but I am not sure that the Company could be increased sufficiently to handle it.

11.—The Foreign Settlement of Shanghai is cosmopolitan territory but its interests are predominantly British, and three-quarters of the officers and half the men of the Volunteer Corps are British, and it is therefore extremely desirable that all its equipment should be of the patterns in use in the British Army.

J. R. Young, Colonel, Chief Engineer, Forces in China, Hongkong, May 26th, 1919.

Col. Young, in a covering letter to his report, says:— The Corps have a very energetic and able Commandant and is an invaluable little force well adapted to its purpose except as regards its equipment as mentioned in para. 10 of the report, to which I beg leave to draw special attention.

MR. CHURCHILL ON BOLSHEVIK FRENZY.

GERMANY'S GRAVE POSITION.

Mr. Winston Churchill was the guest of the Aldwych Club at a luncheon given on April 11th, at the Connaught Rooms. Sir C. Arthur Pearson presiding. In the course of an important speech, the Minister for War reviewed the situation in Europe, pointing out the danger threatening the world as the result of "Bolsheviki tyranny."

He emphasised the grave position of Germany, which he described as being on the verge of collapse. Appended are the principal points in the speech of the right hon. gentleman:—

We are anxiously awaiting the results of the deliberations of the Peace Conference. Any agreement reached in Paris must be judged as a whole, and no part must be judged except in relation to the general settlement.

Nobody is going to get all he wants. I will go so far as to say nobody ought to get all he wants. We are playing, not a game of war but a game of peace. We want a sober, solid structure, on deep and sure foundations, set up by men who feel themselves responsible to posterity as well as to their own generation.

The process of degeneration has been steady and rapid over large parts of Europe. Bolshevism is a record of tyranny in frenzy.

It is sheer humbug to pretend that it is not far worse than German militarism. There are still Russian armies in the field who have never wavered in faith and loyalty to the Allied cause.

We are helping these men to the best of our ability with arms, munitions, instructors, and technical experts. It would not be right for us to send out armies raised on a compulsory basis to Russia; it might easily do more harm than good from a Russian point of view. If Russia is to be saved it must be by Russian means.

In the North of Russia we are in actual warfare with the Bolsheviki armies. We have no intention whatever of deserting our men and leaving them on the icy shore at the mercy of this cruel foe. The Prime Minister has given me the fullest authority to take whatever measures the General Staff think necessary to see that our men are relieved.

I am in favour of making peace with Germany after the enemy has sued for mercy. Making peace with Germany does not mean making friends with Germany.

With Russia on our hands in a state of ruin, with the greater part of Europe in a state of famine, we cannot afford to drive over to the Bolsheviki camp the orderly and stable forces which now exist in the German democracy.

All the information I receive from military sources is that Germany is very near complete collapse. If Germany sinks into Bolsheviki anarchy she will no doubt be skinned alive; not only will there be no indemnity, but we shall be ourselves impoverished and our trade revival paralysed.

It would be a disaster if Germany should break down into Bolshevism and Trotsky. The advice you would get from those who have won the war would be to feed Germany, and make her do her share in clearing up the mess and ruin her Imperial Government has caused.

I say keep a strong Army, loyal, compact, contented, adequate for the work it has to do. Keep good friends with America and France. Resist by every means at your disposal the advances of Bolsheviki tyranny.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Viscount Milner, Secretary for the Colonies, was entertained at luncheon at Manchester on April 10th by the Manchester branch of the Royal Colonial Institute. Responding to the toast of health, he said that at last we were waking up to the almost boundless possibilities of our Colonies. The Dominions had been constantly complained that they had no share in the conduct of policy and the Empire as a whole. That complaint had been justified. The Imperial War Cabinet was devised to meet it, and since was only fair that they should have a share in foreign policy, in defence, and in all matters which affected them as much as us.

But no machinery could avail unless we preserved the moral unity of the Empire. (Cheers.) On this point he attached much importance to the principle of Imperial Preference. The root of it all was that we were a family of nations, and that in all our policy and dealings the interest of that family should come first. We should not, therefore, go in for watery internationalism, and pretend to care as much for Paraguay and Bolivia as we did for Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. (Cheers.)

Speaking later at a large public meeting, Lord Milner said we were in for a very anxious time, but there was no necessity in the nature of things why there should be stagnation of trade or widespread unemployment. One idea was that we had spent such an enormous amount of capital that there was no hope of a revival except in the most rigid and penurious economy; but if we could mean the turning down of all fresh expenditure, including productive expenditure, he believed it would lead straight to disaster. Lord Milner concluded by expressing the hope that we and France and some other European nations with whom we had come in contact in Asia and Africa would work together in a spirit of friendly rivalry, feeling that we had a mission for the advancement of civilisation. We could thus give a practical illustration of that good fellowship and goodwill without which there could be no reality or substance in the fine ideal of the League of Nations.

DARING HOLBORN THEFT.

"EMPIRE" SAFE STOLEN.

On April 21st two well-dressed men visited the Holborn Empire Theatre, and when they left took the safe with them. From the "chickens" point of view it was one of the neatest, most carefully-planned robberies that Scotland Yard has been recently called upon to deal with.

Usually the burglar who makes the safe his speciality relies upon a variety of "tools," ranging from an acetylene cutter to a jemmy, and the negotiation of a single "crib" is for him a matter of hours. As a rule, moreover, he works at night, when he can reasonably hope to be undisturbed for a considerable time.

The outstanding feature of the robbery at the Holborn Empire was the simplicity. Disabling the use of any form of "tin-opener," the thieves carried the safe away in the middle of the daylight.

There is reason to believe that they were in the theatre less than an hour; in any case, they must have accomplished their purpose between one p.m. and 4.30 p.m. All the circumstances of the robbery point to careful preparation, which involved the study not only of the field of action, but of the habits of the employees as well. The theatre is seldom left entirely unattended. On Sunday afternoon it was locked up after the fireman came on duty at half-past four. When the fireman arrived he noticed something unusual in the appearance of the safe, which was placed inside the stalls entrance opposite the box-office. The full light of a powerful electric lamp, upon examination he discovered that the safe was not the safe at all, but only a canvas representation of its door. The imitation was sufficiently realistic to effect what was doubtless its object—to fool any suspicious glance towards the safe's customary resting-place.

HAD THE POLICE NOTHING FURTHER TO WORK UPON, they would have been set a task of more than usual difficulty. Fortunately, the thieves did not cover up all their tracks, and they employed a motor car, which was made what the circumstances, was a result, the police have a fairly full description of himself and of his companions, too. The young lady referred to is employed at a public-house not a dozen yards from the theatre's stage door. This latter, opens into Whitechapel Park, a quiet back street in a locality that is all but deserted on Sunday afternoons.

It was something of an event, therefore, when two men, dressed in smart lounge suits, approached the theatre's exit, and the girl's interest was accentuated when a private motor-car, driven by the chauffeur whose gallantry has been alluded to, backed to the exit doors of the stalls and the girl's eyes were later—possibly—half an hour—the car drove away, and the girl believes she saw it a hansom similar to those employed for the storing of theatrical properties. The two men did not ride in the car, but hurried off in the direction of Lincoln's Inn-fields, where it is presumed they joined their confederates. No suspicion was aroused in the lady's mind until she heard of the robbery. Then she gave the police what may be their most valuable clues. There were others in the shape of finger-prints left on the paintwork, and of these a careful record has been made.

OVER £1,000 TAKEN.

The men Scotland Yard is looking for must possess considerable strength. Having forced the stage door with a jemmy, they splintered the woodwork into which the safe was embedded, and then manhandled the heavy object down four flights of stairs and up another fight to the car. The "downhill" part of the journey was simplified by the use of a property table, which was "torqued" to act as a slide and the last stage, up seven stairs, must have presented considerable difficulty. At different points in the corridor along which the safe was dragged are marks in the woodwork, suggesting the speed at which the men laboured; but a strip of felt left on the concrete at the stage door suggests that when they neared the street they recognised the need of greater speed.

The exact amount contained by the safe is uncertain, but it is known to be at least £1,000, a sum which represents Saturday's takings and advance bookings for both the Palladium and the Empire. No arrest has yet been made.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT'S VIEWS.

Mr. Taft, former President of the United States, gives the American view of the League of Nations in the *New York Times*, on April 4th, and contends that it is the duty of the United States, now that the first doubts have been removed by discussion to uphold in peace the principles for which the country went to war. He shows, very convincingly, that the policy of isolation and detachment of America, which was wise 100 years ago, is not applicable to conditions to-day, for, because, through cable communications and quick ocean transportation, the United States has become geographically no more remote from the continent of Europe than any other nation are.

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GEN. SMUTS' MISSION TO HUNGARY.

STRANGE RESULTS.
[FROM A. ARMEAD-BARTLETT.]

VIENNA.

The immediate result of General Smuts' mission and its effect on Hungary is disclosed in the Soviet-controlled Hungarian Press, which cannot refrain from expressing joy at the honour shown to Bolshevism by the arrival of so distinguished a visitor. For the time being it must frankly be admitted that the honours in the verbal combat rest with the Bolsheviks, as they have succeeded in making the country believe that they have been engaged in active negotiations with the *Entente*, which they recognise as the Soviet Government, without accepting the terms which the general proposed. General Smuts' demands were nothing more than the formal recognition of the Delobit Note by Hungary, with a promise that the line of demarcation would not necessarily be the future political frontiers of the country. In return General Smuts offered to propose to the Conference the raising of the blockade and an invitation to the Hungarian delegates to the Conference before the final frontiers should be decided.

The Soviet Government, instead of immediately accepting these generous terms, which took no heed of the seizure of English ships and French troops, and other insults to the Allies, insolently replied with counter-proposals whose sole object was to secure freedom to enforce their pernicious propaganda on all the adjacent countries.

It is authoritatively stated that on the morning of Saturday, April 5th, Bela Kun had accepted the new line of demarcation proposed by General Smuts and the conditions of occupation, but that, at a later conference on the afternoon of April 5th, he informed the general that this acceptance would mean the fall of the Government. It now appears that Bela Kun conferred with Lenin by wireless, and he subsequently rejected the proposals on the latter's advice. Lenin's object was probably to prevent the Rumanian troops from being released from their positions in Bessarabia. The Soviet Government received a severe blow when General Smuts, wisely seeing that his time would be wasted, steamed out of Budapest at eight o'clock on Saturday night, as they had hoped to prolong the negotiations, which would have been so useful for propaganda purposes, for several days.

FREE TRADE IN BOLSHEVISM.

If the negotiations have served no other purpose they should at least have convinced the Conference in Paris of the true character of the Soviet Government in Hungary. The latter have now thrown out all disguise, and in reply to General Smuts, have laid bare their full programme, which is freedom to export Bolshevism throughout the world. The *Feierabend*, the principal Government organ, in an editorial frankly admits that a military occupation was expected, and cannot refrain from expressing its delight that the danger has now passed. It regards the proposed conference as an excellent means of spreading propaganda. Thus, this inappreciable game goes on, and day by day the function of the Supreme Council at Paris becomes more difficult to understand. There are none more astonished than the Austrians and Hungarians. The *Entente*, by its error in sending General Smuts on this mission, has put a premium on Bolshevism throughout the world. The *Entente* wins and loses the Armistice terms. These are not carried out either by Hungary or our Allies. Hungary becomes a Republic, and expects sympathetic treatment from the comity of world democracies. No notice is taken of her budding aspirations, she is neglected and left to her own resources. The only Mission is that of a French colonel and an English captain. This is thought good enough to deal with a nation of twenty millions of people, who have inhabited the same territory for twelve centuries. The Social-Democratic Government of Count Karolyi receives no recognition from the *Entente*, and thus gradually dissolves into the hands of the extremists. Then, without the occupation of the capital, fresh armistice demands are made, without, apparently, any means to enforce them. National feeling is at once aroused, and Karolyi, rather than accept, resigns, thus giving an opportunity to the waiting Bolsheviks to seize the reins of power. Then the *Entente*, thoroughly frightened, sends out General Smuts, not to dictate, but to promise concessions, if only the Soviet Government will be kind enough to accept the Delobit Note for the time being, pending further talks in Paris. The Soviet Government expected force, and to their amazement, have found recognition. The only satisfaction to be got out of this miserable business is the fact that the Soviet Government are now so confident that they have laid all their cards on the table and thrown off all disguise, no longer having the least fear of the *Entente*.

WANDERING MISSION.

Another astounding factor is the manner in which the most critical events in the world are handled by the Conference. The curse of the world at the present time are these flying missions in special trains. The whole of Austria-Hungary is swarming with missions, having no connection with one another, and all reporting to different departments. The members do not even communicate when they meet, not having been properly introduced. The *Entente* keeps Colonel Vix's mission for four months in Hungary; it is invited, molested, and leaves. Then comes Smuts' mission. Now, either Vix's mission must be all fools or else they must have learnt something more about the true situation in four months than Smuts' mission can learn in two days. Therefore, if a higher opinion were wanted, one would have thought that the first and most important thing would be for the Smuts mission to meet the Vix mission and to pick their brains for the time before going on to confirm their opinions by personal visit. Not a bit of it. The Smuts mission never sees a single member of

WAR SHIFTS IN GERMANY.

LIFE OF MAKE-BELIEVE.
[BY H. J. GREENWALL.]

BERLIN, March 30th.

Why German aeroplane wings crumpled up and machines came tumbling out of the clouds, why people fainted in the streets owing to lack of nutrition—one reason why Germany was beaten—I learned in an interview with Professor Wiedenfeld, chief of Germany's ersatz [substitutes] service.

Professor Wiedenfeld said that when the blockade first began to make itself felt the Germans had to begin to use substitutes in small quantities for important articles such as ferro-manganese. A manufactured substitute called speigel iron was ersatz for this commodity. Then began the lack of copper—Germany only produced 10 per cent. of her needs.

Iron and steel became the national worry a little later, and they had to be replaced by zinc and aluminium. The latter was manufactured before the war from clay imported from France. Chemical experts were also called on to produce a substitute for aluminium, but unsuccessfully. Rubber was the next perplexity, and the famous synthetic rubber was manufactured. The professor declared that it is better than the real article. Rubber was badly needed for storage battery cases in submarines, and the Germans made synthetic rubber from chemically treated wood.

NO NICKEL.

When there was no more nickel, ersatz aluminium had to be made in its place. Nickel steel was replaced by manganese steel. Then the question of sulphur—formerly imported from Chili—began to worry the munitions manufacturers, and again the professor's staff of expert chemists were called into action, and ersatz sulphur was manufactured from air.

Textile experts were called in to operate on wood and sawn. The first ersatz textiles were made from paper—wood was changed into paper, then the paper into thread, and lastly the thread into material. Paper thread, the professor said, made a good substitute for jute, but now wood pulp was made direct into thread, which was woven into undergarments. It is fairly good for the purpose, but workmen are unable to work in damp rooms when wearing ersatz underclothing. The garments thus made can be washed if warm water be employed.

UNDERCLOTHING.

Ersatz underclothing has been worn by the professor's servants for more than two years, while the same material has been used for technical purposes as well for household use, such as curtains, tablecloths, and the like. Real curtains had to be given up to the State and paper materials were granted in exchange. The curtains were torn up and re-woven into more useful articles.

Pine cones and rushes were also used by the textile manufacturers, and nettles were found to be excellent because they produced material as soft as wool. The people were ordered to grow nettles, but when food began to fall short the ground was required for growing foodstuffs. Nevertheless, for more than two years the Germans grew both their food and clothes.

When the suffering became more acute even artificial wool was torn up and re-woven. Soldiers' uniforms and overcoats during the last two years of the war only contained two and a half pounds of real wool, and the rest of the material was a substitute.

Leather was the most difficult article to replace. The Germans tried to produce substitutes from paper and wood, but the resultant products were not quite successful, and at the same time very expensive.

APPLE-PEEL TEA.

Food for cattle was made from wood and straw ground to powder and pressed into cakes. Sheep and oxen lost weight rapidly on this diet, and there was no nourishment in their meat. Tea was made from apple peelings and the leaves of trees; tobacco was obtained from chestnut and oak leaves. The tobacco was first (ersatz) cousin to the coffee which was manufactured from acorns. Cigars had to contain 5 per cent. of real tobacco, otherwise they were not allowed to be called cigars.

I have only touched on a few of the infinite quantities of substitutes made during the war by the Germans. For four months I have been living on ersatz foodstuffs, and the effects of it are ghastly. Restaurant desserts look appetising enough, but they nearly all have their foundation in coal-tar. Germany tried to fight nature and the Allies, but it never pays to combat nature.

the Vix mission, who are in a different part of the country. I am not blaming the Smuts mission; it is the pernicious system which has killed *Entente* influence in these parts. It is the set etiquette of diplomacy, as it emanates from the Conference of Paris, that no mission containing a higher official must ever associate with one containing a lower, no matter how long the latter has been in the country studying affairs.

What is needed at the present time is a society for the promotion of co-operation and co-ordination between wandering missions stranded in foreign lands. Could the military strength represented in them alone be combined there would be sufficient excellent troops to put down Bolshevism in Hungary. As it is, after France, England, and the United States and the Allies have lost countless millions of lives in the war, we are now to lose the fruits of all this sacrifice because responsible statesmen are not prepared to send a division or even a brigade to Budapest.—Daily Telegraph.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

EPOCH-MAKING DECISION.
[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" LABOUR CORRESPONDENT.]

The unanimous approval by a representative conference of employers' associations and trade unions of the idea of a National Industrial Council is an epoch-making decision. It is, in effect, a proposal—

To establish an Industrial Parliament to discuss all questions of difficulty and dispute which may arise in the future between employers and employees.

Mutually to agree as to a minimum rate of wage in all industries, and to fix the standard working hours and the conditions of service, and to act as the expert advisory body to the Government of the day in all proposals for legislation affecting industry.

It is obvious that a representative council formed on these lines may serve an exceedingly useful purpose as a court of reference for the consideration of industrial disputes, for the removal of real or fancied grievances, and for a fuller understanding of the economic position of trade, and an appreciation of the financial and technical as well as the labour industrial council, when it is brought into being, can accomplish even the modest programme outlined it will have justified itself.

It should, indeed, be a court of arbitration exercising powers of judicial authority in labour matters. That, however, is not within the range of immediate possibility. If an employer when he has a profit-making market for his production, there is no power in the State to compel him to continue his business. If an individual workman, or the general body of workmen, dissatisfied with an award, decide to cease work, there is no power in an industrial council, or even in the State, to compel them to do otherwise. That may come when we have reached that stage, but for the moment, as pointed out by Mr. Arthur Henderson and Mr. G. H. D. Cole in their report, when "every person engaged in industry is the servant, not of any particular class or person, but of the community as a whole." When, if ever, that day is reached there will have to be some disciplinary power possessed by the State to enforce the law of the land, and to enforce the law of the industrial council. Thus, while an industrial council may be helpful in an advisory way in smoothing out difficulties and bringing the influence of the public to bear upon industrial disputants mutually to settle their differences, there is a severe limitation to its usefulness.

GOVERNMENT ACTION.

As the decision to form a National Industrial Council has been reached by representatives of employers' associations and trade unions upon the invitation of the Government itself, it may be taken that there will be immediate action to give statutory power to this proposed new advisory body. The Government, having gone so far, must get Parliamentary approval and sanction of the proposals made to them by representatives of the two parties concerned in industry. There are also the interests of consumers as well as producers. For the moment this aspect is overlooked altogether in the presence of the fears caused by industrial unrest, but in the long run it is largely the determining factor in the permanent solution of the problem.

The Provisional Committee of representatives of employers and employees have drafted a new industrial charter, the realisation of which, it must be admitted, will do much to improve the status and give more leisure to workers. Some of the proposals are quite good; some are open to serious question. The chief defect is the tendency, which has become so apparent during the war period, of weakening those qualities of endurance upon which our prosperity as a country and an Empire was built, and still further to extend the tendency of leaning upon the State as a crutch for industry. Therein lies the danger of this proposed new council. What the country needs is a strong, steady determination to face the stern realities of a changed economic position, a real initiative in trade development and production which would secure our future commercial position in the markets of the world. Instead of this, our manufacturers are asked to look to the State for "development of new industries," and our workers to look for more adequate maintenance during unemployment, and the extension of maintenance to under employment. But what about the future position of both employers and workers in their other capacity of consumers? These State doles have got to be paid for sooner or later, either by increased taxation or by the expropriation of individual wealth. It will be impossible to continue for ever the path of borrowing to meet these obligations. There is an unpleasant end for the nation as a whole, as there is for the individual.

Let us see exactly where these proposals take us, and what will be their permanent effect upon the economic position of industry and the State. Sir Allan Smith said: "We have found a solution," and Mr. Arthur Henderson declared that the trade union representatives were presented with a magnificent opportunity. It may be hoped that these high expectations will be realised. The universal adoption of an eight-hour working day would undoubtedly give to many thousands of workers a more ample leisure, a leisure which, if rightly used, should give us a happier, healthier race, with larger interests, and a more intelligent outlook upon life and its duties. But one of the first essentials will be to find a proper use for this leisure time. The day, spurred by ambition, with a definite goal before them, will make it the stepping stone to fuller achievement of their life's purposes; the others may waste its opportunities to their own disadvantage.

MINIMUM WAGE DANGERS.

The establishment of minimum time rates of wages in industrial employment means but little. All it really is is this—that the number of hours worked will be paid at not less than a fixed minimum rate that in itself is of very little value. The minimum wage may be sufficient with

INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT.

THE MARRIAGE PENALTY.

Representatives of all parties in the House of Commons and of various women's associations were received by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the House of Commons, on April 10th, on the subject of the assessment for taxation of the incomes of married women.

Mr. G. Locker-Lampson, M.P., contended that the present system of assessing income-tax negated the Married Women's Property Act, and that it discouraged marriage. The intolerable anomaly that it was cheaper for a man to live with a woman who was not his wife than with a woman who was his wife was sufficient condemnation of the present system.

Mrs. Ayres Purdie urged that the simplest way to deal with the matter was to make women a taxable entity. She had been in business since 1907, and had not been asked for income tax, except on one occasion, when the tax was based on an income of £3,000. She had been very proud to think that anyone should have thought that she was capable of earning as much as a Prime Minister. (Laughter.) Something should be done to prevent the tax being a bar to marriage.

Mr. Chamberlain remarked that there was clearly a point of income at which nobody would be debarré.

Mrs. Ayres Purdie added that she knew of a case in which a politician, who might have hundreds a year, and a lady with a considerable income refused to marry on that account.

Mr. Chamberlain said he would have thought that the bar would act only in cases of very small incomes. The social objection would outweigh anything, except in the case of people who had no regard for the marriage laws.

Replying to the deputation, Mr. Chamberlain said they would have spoken with perhaps less confidence of the simplicity of the proposals which they had made if they had the responsibility of translating them into facts. Whatever this question was, it was not a sex question. In spite of his history on the suffrage question, he was not trying to whistle away the rights which the Married Women's Property Act gave to women, or to set up a differentiation between women and men. Whether the law was right or wrong, it was not a question of injustice to women as compared with men. It was a question of injustice between married people and unmarried people, whether the latter were men or women. He certainly agreed that marriage was a bond to be encouraged. The sex basis was not a reasonable one, and it was not the principal one. The question was whether married people were taxed fairly compared with other people. That went to the root of the whole of our income-tax system. The Government had, as far as they possibly could, to propose taxation commensurate with the ability to pay, and they had to look not at one tax but at all taxes. Super-tax was really at all taxes further graduated. If we taxed individuals, the effect on the revenue would be tremendous. It would not be confined to cases where the husband and the wife were earning separately. It might mean an additional shilling on the income-tax to carry the change out. In any relief of the nature proposed the bulk would go to the richest people, not to the people who hesitated to marry because of the income-tax. The country desired that assessment should be made on husbands and wives separately that could be worked as well as the present system, but in the bulk of the cases it would not be treated successfully by little concessions, such as doubling the allowance in respect of a wife. It could only be settled after full and careful inquiry, and they should have patience until the Royal Commission had submitted their report.

a full week's earnings to maintain a reasonable standard of living. But how the employment is intermittent, if there is work only for two, three, or four days a week? What is the position of the worker under those circumstances? Will there not be industrial unrest? The essential condition necessary to contentment on the part of the workers is some measure of confidence in the regularity of employment, and security of earnings. I play an approach to settled conditions of this kind would do more to promote goodwill between employers and workers than anything else that the wit of man could devise. The inherent weakness of the present system is that it makes the worker dependent upon regular employment, which is apparently realised by the committee in the proposal that unemployment insurance should be extended to under-employment. I should say that this was a provision which the employers' representatives were the first to suggest. It would give to an industry, a large dependent class of workers who were ever waiting to meet the demand of a trade boom and were a general charge upon the industry in time of falling trade. I think we are more likely to reach the real effective remedy by more closely following the lines of Canadian industry. There, if a workman fails to find employment in his own particular trade, he takes the first available job which offers to bridge him over the period of unemployment. The evils of unemployment insurance are becoming painfully and expensively visible under the scheme put into operation as a temporary expedient to cover the period of the swing over from war to peace production. I have only briefly outlined one or two things in this proposal for new Industrial Charter to show that it is not a remedy for the more deep-seated causes of industrial unrest. It is at most a palliative, and its first and chief purpose is to bring representatives of employers and workers together in friendly intercourse, and to assist them by mutual co-operation to remove causes of grievance, and to smooth the way to industrial peace. If it succeeds in doing this, it will fill a valuable place in our industrial system.

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SINGAPORE	"CHUNYANG"	Sat.	7th June, 3 p.m.
KOBE	"KWAISANG"	Sat.	7th June, 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"HOPKANG"	Tues.	10th June, 11 p.m.
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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (calling Manila)	Sunday, 3rd June, at 11 A.M.
KATORI MARU	Sunday, 10th June, at 11 A.M.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU	Friday, 13th June, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU	Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGU MARU	Wednesday, 27th June, at 11 A.M.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 3rd July, at 11 A.M.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU	Sunday, 15th June.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Saturday, 14th June.
SHINRYU MARU	end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU	Wednesday, 26th June.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO-MARU	Saturday, 31st June, at 11 A.M.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 19th July, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU	Sunday, 8th June, at 11 A.M.
SADO MARU	Tuesday, 17th June, at 11 A.M.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 321 & 322.

E. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSEA MARU	9,000	June 18th.
KORRA MARU	20,000	June 25th.
NIFFON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	July 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 29th.
SHINTO MARU	21,000	Aug. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO (SAN PEDRO, SANTIAGO, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE).

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,500	July, 15th.
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 274 and 275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th June.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "NERA" ... 10,000 ... On or about 17th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURIST,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" ... Wednesday, 4th June.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th June.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Sunday, 15th June.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 4th June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th June, at 9 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

Freight and Passengers

"NANKING"

"CHINA"

(14,000 tons, American Registry)

(10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 10th, 1912.

"CHINA" July 2nd, 1912.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

Prime's Buildings O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Lee House Street, Tel. 1947.

